THE MUNSON MAIL.

Vol. 5, No. 9 · MUNSON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1916 · G. C. DUNCAN, PUBLISHER

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. J. LAWRENCE, B. A. L. L. B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Money to loan Insurance
Munson - - Alberta

J. H. MacINTYRE
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Drumheller - Alberta

W. F. WHITE
Dominion Land Office . Agt. Hudson's Bay Lands Real Estate Loans
Fire, Life, Hail and Stock Insurance
Farms for Sale or Rent on Good Terms

WATCHMAKER
G. A. RICHARDSON
Watchmaker and Optician
Will be at Dr. Gibson's Drug Store Tuesday of each week.

List your sales with the
HIGHLAND AUCTIONEER
P. BATSON
Delia - - Alberta

Before making dates, see the
MUNSON AUCTIONEER
W. H. DALY
Munson - - Alberta

ICE CREAM
For sale
— AT —
Delmonico Cafe

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED
with poor Eye sight or headaches. I can help you by fitting your eyes with the proper eye glasses.
I GUARANTEE SATISFACTION
Spectacles repaired and broken lenses replaced.
H. B. MOORE
Jeweler & Optician
DRUMHELLER - ALTA.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Advertising under the head of Wanted, Lost Found, Help Wanted, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each time afterward Count 6 words to the line. Minimum charge 25c All For Sale, Stray and Estray Ads, same rate per line. Minimum charge 50c for 1st and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

All ads in this column must be accompanied by cash

For Sale

FOR SALE — Barred Rock eggs, Shackleton strain, (Provincial Poultry Plant). $1 for 15. W. F. White, Munson. 5-tf

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—1000 bushels of Timothy seed for sale, 7 cts. per pound, F. O. B. Delia, sacks free with 100 lbs. or over, under that amount 25c extra for sacks. C. D. Holm, Victor, Alta. 2-8-p

HAY FOR SALE—About 20 tons first class upland hay. Apply to Alex. Edwards, Munson, 4 miles west and ½ mile south of town. 9-10-p

FOR SALE—Magnet Cream Separator. Cash or terms. Apply to R. M. Kennedy. 8-9-p

EMPRESS STAMPEDE

At a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Empress, Alberta, it was decided to hold a Monster Stampede on Wednesday and Thursday, June 21 and 22. Committees were appointed and financial arrangements formulated to make this one of the largest and best stampedes ever held in the west. A purse of $5,000 will be given in prizes which will assure the attendance of the leading men in this particular line of sport. The string of celebrated bucking horses which performed at the Calgary Stampede have been secured for this event. Arrangements are being completed for special transportation and the accommodation of six thousand people.

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross Sewing Guild received a letter last week containing a very urgent appeal on behalf of the Servian Relief Fund. They were able to send a cheque for $100 to help this noble work.

The Guild acknowledge with gratitude the sum of $25 from H. McConkey; ten washcloths from Mrs. Luke Robinson; twelve doz. eggs from Mrs. W. White. The latter have been forwarded to the Ogden Home.

Also, pair socks, Mrs. Ferguson, Sarcee; 6 knitted washcloths, Adsett girls; 3 knitted washcloths, Lois Clark; 13 knitted washcloths, Beatrice Stanton; 3 knitted washcloths, Beatrice Austin.

The next meeting of the Red Cross Sewing Guild will be on Wednesday, May 17th. Every lady is cordially invited to attend, whether a member or not.

Army Chaplain Boosts Red Cross

A letter sent to the Glengarry Red Cross by Allen P. Shatford, a chaplain with the Canadian forces in France, contains an appreciation of the work of the Canadian Red Cross.

"To me," he says, "it is simply wonderful what the women of Canada have done; you need to be over here to see what all these comforts mean for the soldier in order to fully appreciate the Red Cross.

"I am constantly witnessing the far-reaching and benevolent power. In hospitals where I have been for four months, the Red Cross ministered to thousands of wounded and made comparatively comfortable the lives of the patients. Up here at the front men have been saved terrible suffering by the comforts sent.

"Christmas was made a time of delight and merriment because of the tender thoughtfulness of the women at home. My heart is full of gratitude to you all for your noble and unselfish labors. I speak out of a full experience and want you to know that words are weak and wholly inadequate to express all the appreciation we feel for the splendid work of the Red Cross.

"There never was a more Christian work than that which you are doing—it relieves the war of much of its horror, it gloryfies humanity and lends dignity to all sacrifices made for our empire."

Mothers Day Next Sunday

"The memory of a mother outlives old times' departing shadow." Special services in honor of the above day will be held at Sunbeam, Morrin and Munson next Sunday. A very cordial invitation is given to all to honor this day at these services.

Patriotic Fund

The secretary of the patriotic fund acknowledge the following contributions: L. Wallace re machine gun fund—Patriotic fund $2.50; Red Cross $2.50.

R. M. OF STARLAND

Meeting of Council R. M. Starland No. 307, May 6th, in secretary's office. All members present. Last meeting's minutes read and motion of Coun. Sixby adopted, after which same were signed by Reeve.

Representatives of two culvert companies were present and the advantage of using iron culverts was explained by them. After much discussion by the council it was deemed that iron was too expensive resulting in a motion by Coun. Notland, that this council use wood exclusively for culverts for the current year. Carried.

Mr. Backus of Rumsey appeared and described the very great inconvenience caused by lack of proper railway crossing in the hamlet of Rumsey. All the traffic from east of the railway having to use a private crossing over two tracks, owing to the public crossing being in a very deep slough, besides being at the extreme southeast corner of the townsite. Mr. Backus showed where a convenient crossing could be erected more economical than repairing and grading the public crossing, intimating that he would personally contribute $20 towards the cost of erecting a convenient crossing.

Moved by Coun. Sixby, that secretary write the C. N. R. with a view to having a convenient crossing erected. Carried.

Moved by Dep. Reeve Tolman, owing to misunderstanding in some cases of parties holding 1914 road receipts that the treasurer settle those as per what receipt calls for. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Sixby, that lumber be purchased locally for culverts, and each councillor use his own discretion as to quality, quantity and price of lumber required for various places.

Moved in amendment by Dep. Reeve Tolman, that the secretary get prices of local dealers and purchase as economical as his discretion suggests.

On division, the amendment carried. Yeas: Tolman, McKee, Swallow and McPheeters.

Moved by Coun. Sixby, that the hamlets of Morrin and Rumsey be given $150 each to expended on improving the streets, this be amount due said hamlets for years 1915-16. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Notland, that secretary inform C. N. R. of insufficient culvert space at mileage 152 and request that same be enlarged. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Sixby that each councillor at his own discretion be allowed to expend in extra road work where absolutely required, any amount not exceeding $100. Carried.

Moved by Coun. McPheeters, that each councillor be allowed at his own discretion to incur the necessary expense in road divisions where required. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Swallow, that one mile of lawful fence (as per described in fence ordinance) be furnished by this municipality, for top of hill at Stauffer's ferry, fence to commence at top of bank east side of river and extend eastward, on the understanding that land for roadway be furnished free of charge and fence erected. Carried.

Moved by Reeve McKee, that Dep. Reeve Tolman proceed to river hill at Tolman ferry and put same in a reasonable safe condition for public traffic, it being pointed out that the municipality would be held liable for accidents owing to dangerous condition of hill as it is at present. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Notland, that road labor schedule of wages and amount of labor permitted to be worked for each quarter section be the same as in year 1915. Carried.

Moved by Dep. Reeve Tolman, that the purchase of gopher poison and machinery as made by the secretary be approved of. Carried.

Moved by Coun. McPheeters, that appeal costs in the Bloomfield case be paid as per recommend of municipal solicitor. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Notland, that the following bills be paid:

Western Municipal News	$14 40
A. Swanson (blacksmith)	2 00
Munson Mail	9 02
A. J. Riggs (3 audits)	90 00
A. M. Vallery	10 30
N. Adamik	9 00
Sec. Exp., Calgary	18 40
Postage, phone, etc	14 00
Rumsey Hardware Co	7 30

Carried.

Moved by Coun. Sixby, that council dismiss to meet in Court of Revision, June 3d, in the treasurer's office. Carried.

Councillmen fees were then paid to the various members.

As the date of next meeting was by accident dated for a legal holiday same will be made known later.

W. F. Richardson, Secy.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT WAS BIG SUCCESS

Was attended by large crowd and excellent program was rendered

One of the most enjoyable entertainments held in Munson for some time was the Patriotic concert put on Thursday evening in the Electra theatre by local people. The program was well arranged and a very large crowd attended.

Mr. Giles occupied the chair and the program opened by an address by Rev. J. G. Rogers, who spoke briefly on the war and the great work done by the Patriotic Fund and especially the local secretary here.

The secretary of the fund, Geo. Stainton, also addressed the audience during the evening on the work of the fund and the duty of everyone and the genuine patriotism aroused by his stirring remarks will no doubt be worth more than the amount of money raised.

The various numbers on the program were very creditably rendered and fully appreciated by all present. Following was the program:

Address	Rev. J. G. Rogers
Solo . . "Keep the Camp Fires Burning"	Miss V. Colvin
Street Scene	O. E. Shotwell, M. Daly, P. Pervoost, J. G. Porter
Song—"Daddy"	Mrs. Menzies
Recitation	Mr. Giles
Song	Sergt. Warner
Address	Geo Stainton
Sampson The Great, Lifting 500 lbs	P. Pevoost, Murray Clark.
Song—"Khaki"	Misses Colvin V. Clark, S. F. Douglas, Edna Jamison, Lois and Christina Clark
Minstrels	Thos. Whyte O. E. Shotwell, S. D. Carpenter A. J. Riggs, G. C. Duncan, Thos. Hughes, Wm. Carpenter.

God Save The King.

A very enjoyable dance followed the performance, music by the Drumheller orchestra.

The total receipts from concert and dance were $94 75

Expenses—

Supper	$20 40	
Hall rent	10 00	
Orchestra	15 00	
W. Carpenter, mdse	75	
G. C. Duncan, ptg. and mdse	8 20	
Whyte Co., mdse	1 10	
Skinner Bros., mdse	45	
Total	$55 90	
Balance		$38 85

TENDERS WANTED

For painting Royal Bank of Canada building at Munson. Submit tenders to manager at Munson not later than May 15th. 9-c

GRAND AND SPECTACULAR
STAMPEDE
Two Days--Wednesday & Thursday
JUNE 21 AND 22, 1916
EMPRESS, Alberta
Most elaborate two days COWBOY and RANCH SPORTS that ever have been attempted in Southern Alberta .. ..
☞ Provision being made for GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS ☜
Two Days Crowded to the Full of Sport and Excitement

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE
Use our Gall Powder to prevent your horses' shoulders from becoming sore - - Price 25c
We recommend our Throat Pastilles for that dry throat - - - per box 25c
A large stock of Kreso-Dip will be in soon
USE GOPHERCIDE NOW
GIBSON'S The 'REXALL' Drug Store

THE
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	$11,786,000
RESERVE FUNDS	$13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$217,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED
We advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain
Special attention given to Farmers' Sale Notes and money advanced
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention
F. N. LETT, Manager - Munson Branch

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS IN THE "MAIL"--IT PAYS

IDEAL POOL HALL
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
Having taking over the management of the business I wish to inform my patrons that I have added a full set of cues and a full line of Cigars, Tobaccos, Candies
Call and spend a Pleasant Hour
Wm. Carpenter - Mgr.

For writing pads, Envelopes, scribblers, pencils, office supplies, etc. try the Mail office.

STALLION OWNERS, the time is drawing near when you will require horse route cards and stallion service books. We can supply your wants. The Munson Mail.

DENTISTRY
DR. W. A. PIPER
will be at
Munson, 22nd and 23rd of each month
Delia, 24, 25, 26 of each month
Craigmyle, 27th to 30th of each month
Head Office, Drumheller, 1st. ten days of each month

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation.* Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

SATIN GLOSS
Harness Dressing
FOR
HARNESS, BUGGY TOPS, SADDLES, FLY NETS, TRAVELING BAGS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, ETC.
DOMESTIC SPECIALTY Co. LTD
HAMILTON ONT.

THE WORLD'S BEST POLISH

Consumption

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT.

Nature's Creation Company of Canada, Limited

Room 14 Cosgrave Bldg., 163 Yonge Street

Toronto - Canada

War News

STOP

and consider the duty you owe your country, your friends and yourself in this great war of right against might. Are you doing your part?

LOOK

around you and see how many of the men you know so well who are "doing their bit." Would you not be happier with them? When the boys return which would give you the greatest pleasure—to cheer or be cheered?

LISTEN

to the pleadings of humanity and of your own conscience. You may never again have such an opportunity to assert your manhood. Why not grasp it now?

300 MEN required to complete the 179th OVERSEAS BATTALION of the CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, a distinctive regiment with a distinctive uniform, —Lieut. Col. J. A. Cantlie, O.C. Any physically fit Britisher is invited to join.

Enlisted men are granted 30 days' leave with pay where they can show they are going to work on farms for seeding.

Transportation will be forwarded to recruits from outside points immediately on receipt of medical certificate from your local doctor. All communications to be addressed to the Adjutant, 179th Cameron Highlanders, Minto street, Winnipeg.

Tragic Folly

It will not be long before the fly season is again with us, accompanied by supplications from the general press to "swat the fly." Simultaneously, the deadly poison fly paper makes its appearance, with the possible risk of fatal poisoning wherever there are children.

For during 1915 twenty-six cases of fly poisoning were reported from eleven states. In 1914 forty-six children were innocent victims.

This record is in all probability incomplete as symptoms of arsenical poisoning are so similar to those of cholera infantum that even physicians of long experience are likely to confuse them, and the subsequent illness, is ascribed to cholera infantum.

The Michigan U.S.A. legislature has already passed a law regulating the sale of poisonous fly papers. The question should be considered by every civic body of Canada and the States to stop infantum mortality from an absolutely unnecessary cause.

Miller's Worm Powders are complete in themselves. They not only drive worms from the system, but repair the damage that worms cause and so invigorate the constitution that it speedily recovers from the disorders of the digestion that are the result of the work of these parasitic intruders. They do their work thoroughly and strength and soundness follow their use.

Farmer's Wife—What do you think of our eggs?

Paying Guest—Too small for their age!

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A stitch in the side is more distressing than a stitch in time.

W. N. U. 1102

Movies from Air Help the Trenches

Show the Battlefields in Full Detail and Detect Hun Submarines

The French general staff is making use of the cinematograph as an aid to their campaigns. They have learned to draw excellent conclusions from moving pictures taken above the enemy's position. The films pieced together make a very excellent map, showing all the details of the ground.

The operators who undertake a perilous mission of photographing a battlefield have become the most valuable collaborators of the commanders. Their task is difficult, necessitating as it does, great mastery of their art, perfect coolness in danger and wonderful courage. These aerial photographers in fact, run great risks, for frequently when the weather is at all misty, they have to fly low to get good results. Then they are no longer sheltered from the enemy's fire. Many of them never return. On board the aeroplanes specially adapted to this service is an apparatus which permits the immediate destruction of all films in case the operator is forced to descend in the enemy's lines.

The aerial military films, says the Paris Cinema, allow the eye to embrace in a few seconds a great extent of territory of which the slightest irregularities clearly appear. The action of artillery is strikingly shown. In one corner may be seen a column of smoke rising from a ridge that is being bombarded. The centre may reveal a block of houses tumbling down in a cloud of dust. When the habit of seeing a long distance is acquired there may sometimes be noticed level with the ground a collection of little points moving about. These are masses of troops of the enemy. The direction in which they are moving is easily recognized and also what kind of work they are doing whether digging trenches or bringing heavy artillery into position. Sometimes they are seen to fall down flat and apparently to disperse. The enemy has found out that he is being observed and tries to hide.

The films taken above the sea are none the less impressive. The background is always barred by a regular line, the line of the horizon. Beneath can be seen a miniature fleet manoeuvring, with plumes of black smoke escaping from the ships' funnels. Their wake makes a long white line. The disturbance of the water by the vessels' screws can be easily seen. Here and there brownish spots appearing on the water indicate submarine sand banks and rocks. About the big ships submarines can be seen manoeuvring, the wake of their periscopes making a thin furrow on the surface of the water.

Thrown on a screen in a dark hall, the military films have a spectacle most impatiently awaited sometimes by the general staffs, who thus often obtain valuable information about the enemy's movements.

No Rest With Asthma.—Asthma usually attacks at night, the one time when rest is needed most. Hence the loss of strength, the nervous debility, the loss of flesh and other evils which must be expected unless relief is secured. Fortunately relief is possible. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved its merits through years of service. A trial will surely convince you.

Enslaving the Serbians

It has been decided to send 15,000 more Serbians into Germany to work on the land. Seven thousand men, forced by the Germans to leave their families and occupations, have already been deported and are working in Germany.

To all intents and purposes these deported Serbians are slaves. Each man receives a nominal salary of two marks a day, but he has to buy his own food, which swallows up the whole of his pay. Moreover all the Serbians are lodged in special camps, and any attempt to escape is punished by death.

Give a reckless man rope enough and he will pawn it for a drink.

Freddy Pickle—But, weally, don't you envy me? All I have to do is to play gentleman.

Miss Tabasco (with a yawn)—Yes, but you are such a poor actor, Freddy.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is said to be the richest sovereign in Europe in her own right, her income being enormous from the crown lands and from her vast colonies.

HANDY HUSBAND

Knew How to Get Part of the Breakfast

"'I know one dish I can prepare for breakfast as well as any cook on earth,' said my husband one morning when the cook was ill and he had volunteered to help get breakfast. He appeared with his dish and I discovered it was Grape-Nuts which, of course, was easy to prepare for it was perfectly cooked at the factory, but it was a good illustration of the convenience of having Grape-Nuts about.

"We took up Grape-Nuts immediately after returning from a five years' sojourn in a hot country. Our stomachs were in bad condition and we were in poor health generally.

"In a day or two we liked Grape-Nuts better than any other kind of food on the table. We both gained steadily in health and strength, and this was caused by Grape-Nuts and Postum.

"A friend of ours had a similar experience. She was seriously ill with indigestion and could find nothing to eat that would not give her heartburn and palpitation, especially at night.

"She found that a small dish of Grape-Nuts with cream made her a satisfactory supper and gave her a comfortable night's rest. In a short time she gained several pounds in weight."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PILES

Are you a sufferer? Know that terrible aching, dragging-down pain, that robs you of pleasure, even of rest, and makes life miserable? Don't you believe in the law of average? If a remedy has cured hundreds of people, don't you think it likely it *might* at least cure you?

Just give Zam-Buk a fair trial!

Mr. J. McEwen, of Dundas, suffered from piles for fifteen years. He says: "I tried pretty nearly everything, but got no permanent relief until I tried Zam-Buk. This balm relieved the pain; continued use completely and permanently cured me."

The rich herbal essences of which Zam-Buk is composed, quickly remove congestion, relieve the dull, gnawing, burning pain, and cure.

All druggists and stores, or post-paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 50c. box, 3 boxes $1.25.

ZAM-BUK

Wood's Phosphodine. *The Great English Remedy.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* **THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N.1 N.2 N.3

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor & vim, kidney, bladder, diseases, blood poison, piles. Either No. druggists or mail $1. Post 4 cts Fougera Co. 90 Beekman St. New York or Lyman Bros Toronto. Write for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc Med Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new dragee (tasteless) form of **THERAPION** easy to take safe and lasting cure. See that trade marked word 'Therapion' is on Brit. Govt. stamp affixed to all genuine packets.

Manitoba Game Protection Laws

For the Protection of the Prairie Chicken and Other Game Birds and Insectivorous Birds

It is unlawful and strictly against the provisions of the Manitoba Game Protection Act to use poison, poisonous grain or any other poisonous substances for the killing of gophers, rats or other vermin in the haunts of, or in the neighborhood of the haunts of game birds or insectivorous birds. See section 28 of the act quoted herewith:

"28. No person shall use poison, poisonous grain, or other poisonous substances, for the killing of gophers, rats or other vermin, in the haunts of or in the neighborhood of the haunts of game birds or insectivorous birds, unless such poison, poisonous grain or other poisonous substance is placed in holes."

Can Do My Work Pain is All Gone

MISS DOLLIE McCLAIN TELLS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Alberta Lady Tells of Quick and Complete Cure Through Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ferguson Flats, Alberta.—(Special). —"Yes, I am very glad I can say that I have tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them all that is claimed for them." So says Miss Dollie McClain, an estimable lady residing here.

"I was troubled with a sore back that made me almost helpless. I took one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and my back is all right. I can do my work and the pain is all gone."

Thousands of women in Canada are suffering daily tortures from pain in the back. Thousands of others like Miss McClain are doing their work without an effort because they took the advice of others and cured their backache by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Every woman should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are the finest tonic in the world because, acting directly on the kidneys, they tone up those organs to do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood means new strength for all parts of the body. New strength means new cheerfulness. That is why so many women so cheerfully testify to the benefit received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

What Did They Mean?

"How was your speech received last night?" asked one commuter of another.

"Well," was the reply, "when I sat down they all said that it was the best thing I ever did."

KEEP CHILDREN WELL

To keep little ones well, the bowels must be kept regular and the stomach sweet. Nine-tenths of childhood ailments are caused by derangements of these organs. Baby's Own Tablets never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels—that is why thousands of mothers would give no other medicine to their little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Chas. A. Turner, Marie Joseph, N.S., writes: "We have been using Baby's Own Tablets off and on for the past year and a half and have found nothing to equal them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"This is a har-rud world," said one laborer to another.

"Yes, Oi do be thinkin' av that ivery time Oi put me pickaxe into it."

"I understood the text, all right," remarked Aunt Ann Peebles, after the sermon was over; "but the preacher's explanation of it puzzled me a good deal."

THE BEST GAME

There's a joy in playing cricket on a sunny summer's day;
But you must desert the wicket and put bats and pads away,
When the stormy autumn weather of the leaves has taken toll,
And you punt the bounding leather round the grimly guarded goal.
But there's just one game that gives points to all the rest.
Other games go out of season, Scouting never, that's one reason
Why we love our Scouting better and it's easily the best.

Other games may make you clever in some special sort of way,
But no other game can teach a boy Life's game to ever play.
Every game how'er alluring, played too oft is sure to pall—
Only one holds joys enduring: that's why Scouting's king of all.
For it never lacks its interest and zest.
And there's always something new, something fine to learn and do.
Something done to do still better. That's why Scouting is the best.
best.

So we'll give three cheers for Scouting, for we've tested well its worth.
We have proved beyond all doubting, it's the finest game of earth.
All who wear our badge are brothers, serving in a knightly band,
Playing straight and helping others, true to Flag and Motherland.
So we'll spread it o'er the Empire, East and West.
And while we're schoolboys still, and when all we boys have grown to men,
We'll still play, and play still better, our own game that's still the best.

—By Captain F. Livingston-James, East Lancashire Regiment, Scoutmaster 2nd Fulwood and 6th Blackburn Troops.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

What Else Matters?

We are fighting against a nation which by countless deeds of horror have proved themselves outlaws from humanity, who have trampled upon international law and the rights of the weak, who are striving to destroy all the higher ideals of Christian civilization and of human liberty and to substitute for them the brutalizing and materialize principles of so-called German "Kultur." What does anything else matter compared with our winning the victory against such an enemy, and should not the purpose to achieve it be the dominating interest of our present lives, shaping all our thoughts, and determining all our acts?—The Times of India.

Hotel Manager—Would you like some views of the hotel to send to your friends?

Guest—No, it would be better for me to keep my views to myself!

Avoid caustic and acid preparations that discolor and damage aluminum. Keep your utensils bright as new by using

Old Dutch

Old Dutch Cleanser
Old Dutch Cleanser
Chases Dirt

Spring Feeding

Fortunate are the feeders of dairy cattle who have wisely provided an ample amount of palatable feed for the early spring months. At this time the appetite of the dairy cow begins to lag and feeds which were eaten with a relish in the fall and winter have but little attraction now. It is always a good plan to fed the poorer class of feed while the appetite is good and to save the brightest clover or alfalfa and the soundest corn for those trying months just before grass. Ordinarily it will pay where good palatable feed is not on hand to purchase such stuff as is needed to maintain the milk flow until the cows can be turned out to grass. Larger returns from the pasturage will result.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

Sold by Druggsts, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Stave Island, in the St. Lawrence river, has been accepted by the militia department for a rest retreat and summer home for convalescent soldiers.

Pleasure Motoring to be Restricted

"State restriction of motoring is the next step likely to be taken by the British government," says the Gazette's London correspondent, in order to save the wastage of petrol. At the head of Park Lane and in other parts of London are big wall posters with the advice:

"Don't use your motor car for pleasure."

The Royal Automobile Club has done its utmost to induce its members to adopt this advice, but the diffidence of some has led to the same result as in the attestation for military service, as thousands who voluntarily deny themselves the use of their motors see their neighbors going about as usual. The plan of restriction suggested is the imposition of a daily mileage limit for private cars or their restriction to a certain area.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

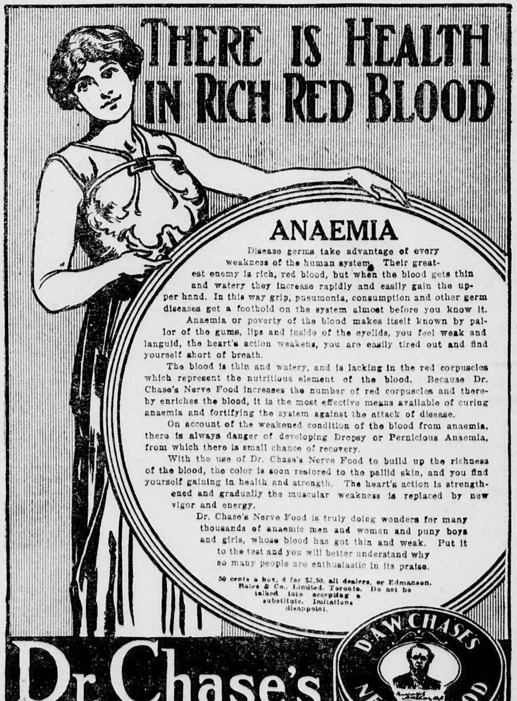
Ominous

"I purchased a lovely round oak dining table this morning," said Mrs. Hasher.

"That being the case," rejoined the star boarder, "I suppose we need expect no more square meals."

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

It is being recalled that France spent $772,000,000 in helping the United States to become a republic. But it must not be forgotten that this was really a war measure against Britain with whom France was then at war.



ANAEMIA

Disease germs take advantage of every weakness of the human system. Their greatest enemy is rich, red blood, but when the blood gets thin and watery they increase rapidly and easily gain the upper hand. In this way grip, pneumonia, consumption and other germ diseases get a foothold on the system almost before you know it.

Anaemia or poverty of the blood makes itself known by pallor of the gums, lips and inside of the eyelids, you feel weak and languid, the heart's action weakens, you are easily tired out and find yourself short of breath.

The blood is thin and watery, and is lacking in the red corpuscles which represent the nutritious element of the blood. Because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food increases the number of red corpuscles and thereby enriches the blood, it is the most effective means available of curing anaemia and fortifying the system against the attack of disease.

On account of the weakened condition of the blood from anaemia, there is always danger of developing Dropsy or Pernicious Anaemia, from which there is small chance of recovery.

With the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to build up the richness of the blood, the color is soon restored to the pallid skin, and you find yourself gaining in health and strength. The heart's action is strengthened and gradually the muscular weakness is replaced by new vigor and energy.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is truly doing wonders for many thousands of anaemic men and women and puny boys and girls, whose blood has got thin and weak. Put it to the test and you will better understand why so many people are enthusiastic in its praise.

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

MUCH-BOASTED GERMAN FLEET IS NOW THE DESPAIR OF THE HUNS

KAISER'S AMBITION WILL NEVER BE REALIZED

Huge Sums of Money Spent by Germany on Practically Useless Fortifications, Which Now Only Serve the Purpose of Protecting the Bottled Fleet in the Harbors

Fred T. Jane, a well known British naval historian, who died recently, was the writer of the following article:

"Had we spent every mark in the same way that you English spent every shilling, our fleet would be as big as yours."

So said to me a German naval officer not long before the war, and he was literally true. German naval estimates have nominally never equalled British ones; but the sum total expended on ships and coast defenses in the two countries was for years about the same.

The result, of course, is different. Acting on a thousand years of experience, we, who are a naval people first, and military afterward, put 19 shillings in the pound on ships, and the remainder on shore defenses at a few essential places.

Our argument (its exponents are known as the "Blue Water School") was, and is, that if you have ships enough to prevent the enemy leaving harbor, it is waste of money to build forts to defend a coast which he cannot attack. We have, of course, certain defenses at certain places, but these come mainly under the head of precautions against odd raiders who might chance to elude our blockade.

The Germans, on the other hand, are primarily soldiers. "Soldiers at sea," they used to be called, and the phrase is correct. Roughly, their original policy can be summed up as follows:

"We have only a very small coast line, and its waters are shallow. It is easily made impregnable. We therefore, need no navy to speak of."

This in its day was quite correct. But presently there came a time when the German merchant marine expanded and the Kaiser—maybe fancying himself very much in the uniform of an honorary British admiral of the fleet—conceived naval ambitions.

For aught I know, something one can read in any old navy list may also have started him off. The statement I speak of is in the alphabetical list of names, and two of these, one following the other, run:

German, James L. H., Fleet Paymaster, seniority, 5th November, 1901.

German Emperor and King of Prussia, His Imperial Majesty William II., K.G., G.C.V.O., Hon. Admiral of the Fleet, 2nd August, 1898.

One can never tell, alphabet or no alphabet, how the "All Highest" would take the fact that common clay in the person of the editor of the Navy List put on top of Him another bit of common clay. There is no saying how far a blameless old F.P. (Fleet Paymaster) may, on account of his godfathers and godmothers having given him a name which alphabetically precedes W. have unwittingly contributed to the present great war.

I write this perfectly seriously. I have met the Kaiser and spoken to him more than once. It was he who pointed out to me the thing quoted above. He made no comment beyond drawing my attention to the British Navy List. Then he laughed that laugh which once heard is never forgotten. It was long ago, and in those days he was our dear friend.

Be all this, however, as it may, the Kaiser himself conceived the idea of a powerful German fleet and talked largely of "Our future lies on the water."

To his intellectual credit may be placed the fact that he seems to have been the first German to realize that in case of hostilities only warships could safeguard his growing mercantile marine on the high seas.

So far so good. But here the essentially military idea of an impregnable base to work from obsessed both the Kaiser and his advisers, and coincident with naval expansion they proceeded to spend millions of pounds in making Heligoland into a fortress at least tenfold stronger than necessary and in blissful disregard of the fact which sailors have ever recognized that (save in exceptional circumstances) ships cannot compete with forts. It is simpler to go elsewhere outside the range of fort guns.

The Germans did manage to recognize this, so—having but a small front to the North Sea—they proceeded to put still more and more guns along this front, until at present there are rather more gun positions than spaces in between.

In theory these forts were secret. In practice it is about as easy to build a secret fort of the German pattern (heavily armored turrets containing big guns which take a long time to fix up) as it would be secretly to build a big hotel in the centre of London.

In front of these forts they placed "secret mine fields"—about as secret as would be the hall porter at the hypothetical big hotel in question.

The crowning absurdity was reached with a secret submerged fort armed with torpedo tubes. One or two of these were installed off Cuxhaven as a further protection to the Kiel Canal.

The exact location of them was, of course, known to everybody interested in knowing. Any tourist could see this defense being placed. I myself watched one being got into position. Whether or no they are still there I do not know. But it really does not matter, for the simple reason that being fixed defenses any attacker would carefully keep clear of them.

Behind all these defenses lies the German fleet. These defenses I call the Kaiser's folly. They must one way and another have cost as much as would 30 dreadnoughts and their necessary auxiliary ships, and nearly every farthing an utter waste of money.

For there are two things which the Germans overlooked. Of these, the first is that if our fleet keeps the German dreadnoughts in the Kiel Canal, these German dreadnoughts might just as well be there as under the water. They cannot do any mischief in either case.

And the second thing is that to build a lot of dreadnoughts just to lie secure behind impregnable fortifications is merely an expenditure in dreadnoughts suggestive of a lunatic asylum. Of what use the dreadnoughts?

Of course, the Germans trusted to a "Der Tag," when in one way and another they would by "attrition" have destroyed enough of our dreadnoughts for theirs to be able to come out and offer battle. But here again was sheer fatuity—an assumption that Admiral Jellicoe and the British navy were born fools unable to think of precautions.

However, it is not for us to complain. Britannia rules the waves, and what the Kaiser's dreadnoughts do behind his vast defenses matters to none of us so long as we keep them in and retain our heritage of the seas. That these ships could have been nursed for a tiny fraction of the actual expenditure on that nursing, that the money spent on that protection would have produced a fleet capable of meeting ours on numerically equal terms, is not our concern now.

I believe that when the end does come the German fleet will come out and that its officers and men will do and die heroically.

And somewhere at the bottom of the North Sea will be piled a mighty and ghastly monument of ships and men, a monument to the fool who could not understand that the mastery of the sea can only be fought for on the sea and only on the sea out of range of all shore defenses.

And as they die, the pluckiest of the German sailors will learn to the full the meaning of the phrase, "The Kaiser's folly."

To Study Noxious Weeds

Field Representatives to Meet Inspectors and Councilmen of Saskatchewan

Hon. W. R. Motherwell has arranged for the appointment of six field representatives of the weed and seed branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, who, during the summer months, will travel over the province, meeting municipal weed inspectors and councillors regarding the best methods for enforcement by municipalities of the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act. The men who have been engaged for this work are Neil Gilmour, Moose Jaw; Wm. Thompson, Veregin; J. S. Naylor, Hawarden; and L. E. Kirk, T. M. Tullis and W. E. Walker of Saskatoon.

While it is generally admitted that so long as the present methods of farming are continued, noxious weeds will be a serious problem, it is expected that the influence of these special representatives will bring about a substantial improvement in agricultural methods and tendencies. More meat-producing animals must be raised on grain farms if noxious weeds are to be controlled. This will mean fenced farms, smaller farms, a greater variety of crops and surer returns.

Seed Supplies For Special Grades

The establishing of special grades for seed of Red Fife and Marquis wheats, white oats and six-rowed barley at governemnt interior terminal elevators, which are well equipped for cleaning and handling seed grains, has resulted in a substantial supply of clean Marquis wheat of excellent quality, a lesser quantity of Red Fife wheat suitable for seeding, but not nearly enough oats and barley to meet the demand for good clean seed. Reports to hand indicate that shippers who hold warehouse receipts for seed oats are receiving ten to fifteen cents per bushel in advance of the trade price for commercial oats. The difficulty in securing an abundant supply of seed oats in these terminal elevators has been due to the prevalence of wild oats and barley as impurities which prevents No. 2 Canada Western oats being accepted for seed. These seed grades are available through the usual channels of commerce for grain.

Sandy MacGregor lived not one hundred miles from Aberdeen. He recently visited London, and on starting his homeward journey found he had lost his pocketbook containing over fifty pounds.

So he telegraphed to the London station, stating his loss, and asking that it should be kept till his next journey south, a month later.

In due course he turned up and the pocketbook was handed over to him. The finder, a young porter, stood by expectantly while Sandy counted his money.

Then the Scot gazed long and searchingly at the clerk in the inquiry office.

"What's the trouble?" asked the latter, anxiously. "Isn't it right?"

"Aye, it's richt enough," replied Sandy, sternly, "bit whar's the month's interest?"—Tit-Bits.

The French government is considering the summoning to the colors of the 1888 class in order to fill up the reserves and the gaps caused by the large numbers of men who have been recalled from the ranks to work in munition factories.

Lightning Rod Protection

Insurance Companies Appreciate Its Advantages to Rural Risks

An insurance authority, in speaking of the fire losses of April last, said: "Lightning has caused considerable loss during the month, especially throughout central and eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. On the 25th and 26th of the month, 34 barns and nine dwellings were damaged in Ontario, and on the 27th, 18 buildings were struck in the province of Quebec. If an enquiry were made it would doubtless be found that none of these buildings was rodded. When it is remembered that lightning loss upon farm property in Ontario and Quebec costs the insurance companies well over $400,000 a year and that losses not covered by insurance probably amount to an equal or even greater sum, it seems strange that farmers do not more generally adopt so simple a means of protection as the lightning rod."

Much has been said and written of recent years as to the value of lightning rods as a means of fire protection. This question has especially interested insurance companies, who have to provide for the primary loss. When, however, insurance officials make such statements as that quoted above, it is apparent that only a small part of the ultimate loss is borne by them. Farmers, especially in eastern Canada, are paying this loss. True, the insurance companies collect the money from a large number and pay it over to those who suffer from lightning, but the farmers pay the price, as well as the cost of making the collection. The heavy loss by lightning must be provided for through an increased premium paid by farmers for their insurance. It is, therefore, advisable for those who must try this heavy charge to take precautions to protect property.

The data collected by United States Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies demonstrated that lightning is one of the principal causes of fire in rural districts.

Canadian farmers' mutual insurance companies are also taking a great interest in lightning losses, and almost unanimously make a reduction in premium on protected risks.

In European countries, particularly in France and Germany, all public buildings are protected; school authorities insist upon lightning rods upon all school buildings.

With a very heavy fire loss in Canada, at a time when such wastes should be reduced to the minimum, some action should be taken to protect rural property against this destructive element.

Bird Protection in Canada

Splendid Educational Work of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds

In past years, one of the greatest obstacles encountered in the effort to secure proper protection for the wild life of Canada has been the lack of strong, organized endeavor, independent of official connection. The work of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds, incorporated in 1915, promises, in large measure, to remedy this difficulty. The objects of this society, stated generally, are as follows:

(a) To instruct the public regarding the importance of protecting bird life in the interests of the country by holding meetings, lecturers and exhibitions.

(b) To publish and distribute literature relating to birds, and co-operate with the federal and provincial governments and regularly organized naturel history societies throughout Canada in this respect; also to acquire and maintain a library.

(c) To secure legislation in behalf of bird protection in addition to existing legislation and to assist in enforcing the same.

(d) To forward the study of migration and all other matters relating to the nature of birds.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the work of this society is mainly educational. It has already organized and undertaken a thorough-going campaign for the promotion of nature study in Canadian schools. The concentration of effort in this direction will, it is hoped, inculcate in the minds of the rising generation a deeper and fuller appreciation of the values, both material and sentimental, which attack to bird life than has characterized the Canadian people heretofore.

Round up German Spies in Paris

The French secret service, which is well organized, has been busy rounding up the German spies in Paris who are working in the hotels and restaurants as "German-Swiss" waiters, porters and valets. Two hundred suspects were arested recently, and half that number has been imprisoned and fined. Those who have been proved to be of neutral birth will be interned or expelled from France when they have completed their term of imprisonment.

No one is permitted to talk over the telephone in France except in the native language, by order of the government. An alleged Swiss waiter at one of the best known hotels along the boulevards was overheard by a naval officer rejoicing over the telephone to a colleague on the heavy German artillery attack on Verdun When he was arrested the man proved to be a genuine Bosche, but the man he was talking to and who escaped was a German-Swiss, the secret service men said.

Forest planting has been carried on by the Japanese for probably a much greater period than 400 years, and it is this work that gives Japan credit for having practised forestry before any other nation. As a matter of fact, however, the forests of Japan have been under real forest management less than thirty years.—Ex.

Police Magistrate (recognizing dilapidated old offender in dock)—Oh, John, what's brought you here this time?

John—Two policemen, yer worship.

P.M.—Drunk again?

John—Yis, yer worship, both of them.

Railway Mileage Increased

Report Presented at Ottawa for Year Ending June 30 Last

The operating mileage of Canadian railways during the statistical year ended June 30 last increased by 4,787 miles, although eleven months of the year were included in the war period. The mileage now stands at 35,582.

The statistical report of the department of railways, prepared by Mr. John Lambert Payne, comptroller, was tabled in the house of commons by the Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister.

It shows mileage increases in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, the heaviest increases being 1,500 miles in Ontario, where the mileage is now 10,703.

Approximately 1,600 miles were under construction, apart from surveys and projections, when the year ended. Including double tracks, yard tracks, sidings, etc., the total of all tracks in Canada comes to 45,885.

Railway capitalization increased by $66,990,127, bringing the total up to $1,875,810,888, including stocks, $847,801,101; consolidated debenture stock (C.P.R.) $176,284,882; bonds, $851,724,905.

There are also outstanding against lines under construction, stocks amounting to $29,257,500 and bonds of $52,224,004.

Stock dividends in 1915 were $32,341,337, an increase of nineteen millions.

Lines owned and operated by the government, and which are not capitalized, are covered in the report under a statement of cost amounting to $293,542,201.

Cash subsidies given during the year amounted to $5,059,284, of which the Dominion contributed $4,644,664, bringing the total up to $238,831,924. Total authorized guarantees by the Dominion amounted to $188,965,063, and from all sources to $409,869,165.

There was a decrease of 380,245 in the number of passengers and 14,189,151 in the tons of freight carried. The average haul was 212 miles, which is the longest in any country. Mine products led in the various classes of freight, with agricultural products second.

Gross earnings fell from $243,083,539 to $199,843,072, a decline of 17.8 per cent. due to the dividend conditions created by the war and following a sustained upward movement in traffic and revenue.

Operating expenses also decreased by $31,244,159. The number of employees was reduced by 35,000, while, though there was no reduction in the average rates of remuneration, the total salaries and wages bill declined from $111,762,972 to $90,215,787.

The Illusion of Victory

The Business of Germany to Create a False Hope

Napoleon fell through overlooking a vital breach in his armor. It is not difficult to see a parallel in Germany today. The heart of a country is no longer the vital centre of a nation. This is to be found solely in the heart of a nation. Armies can no longer be detached from the nation. They are the nation, and the spear must quiver and fail when the civilian shank weakens and wavers. Therein lies Germany's oversight. She did not visualize a long war. She had no comprehension of how the country and its people would react to a long and increasingly stringent blockade. The war-weariness which bites deeply into every heart grows intolerable to German people who eat no meal that has not its seasoning of an enemy's sea supremacy. If the face of the war bears a double look at us, it seems equally so to a people who have been encouraged for so long with the promise of speedy victory. Only the irresponsible have held out that hope to the allies. When we tend to look askance upon a war of attrition, it is well to remember that if Napoleon was not beaten by it, he was not beaten without it. When the enemy makes a new advance, we must not take it to mean that he has still a prepondering force. It is his business to produce the illusion of victory; it is ours to win it.—London Nation.

Slightly Mixed

"I'm in a hurry," he said, rushing into the hardware store, "just got time to catch a train. Give me a corn-popper, quick!"

"All right, sir," said the clerk. "Do you want a large pon-corner?"

"No, just a medium-sized—an ordinary porn-copper!"

"How will this cop-porner do?"

"Is that a con-corper?"

"Yes, but you're getting twisted. You mean a con-porper—no, a perncopper! No, a—"

"I mean a con-porper-"

"Oh, yes, a pon-corper!"

"Yes, be quick! Gimme a pup-cooner, and be quick!"

"All right! Here's your pun-cooper."

Chaplin was introduced to Caruso the other night.

"Ah- Ze Caruso of ze cinema, I greet you," exclaimed Caruso with his characteristic modesty.

Chaplin hesitated only a second, advancing smiling and with outstretched hand.

"Delighted—the Chaplin of the opera,. I congratulate you."—New York Globe.

Irritated Lady—No. It doesn't fit and I shall expect my money back.

Mr. Moses—But, good gracious, madam—

Irritated Lady—Your advertisements say: "Money refunded if not approved."

Mr. Moses—So they do, my dear madam; so they do; but your money vas approved. It vas very goot money. —Punch.

"I'll have you understand, sir," said the bustling little chap, "that I am a self-made man."

"All right, old man," said Robinson. "Now run along home and finish the job, and then I'll talk to you."

CRUEL TREATMENT IS ACCORDED WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY

SAVAGE DOGS EMPLOYED TO TERRORIZE VICTIMS

Released Medical Officers Bring Harrowing Tales of the Cruelty Of the Fiendish Huns to Prisoners Held in the Wittenberg Camp, and Particulars of Sufferings Endured

The government committee on the treatment in Germany of British prisoners of war, of which the Hon. Mr. Justice Younger is chairman, has issued a report on the conditions prevailing in the Wittenberg camp during the typhus epidemic of last year.

The report is based on information from repatriated prisoners, and especially from Major Priestley, Captain Vidal and Captain Lauder, of the army medical corps, who were sent to the camp shortly after the outbreak of the epidemic, and who were recently released from Germany. The three officers named are the only survivors of six British doctors sent to the Wittemberg camp by the Germans "to take up," says the report, "the place of duty abandoned by their own medical staff when the presence of typhus manifested itself."

The records of the epidemic kept by the British officers were taken from them before their departure from Germany, but the report gives in detail the condition of the camp and the treatment of prisoners and patients, which the United States ambassador, James W. Gerard, in his report last November, said was "even more unfavorable than I had been led to expect."

According to the released officers there are 15,000 and sometimes more prisoners in the camp, which the committee says "is an enormous population for so restricted an area as ten and a half acres." There were no proper heating arrangements and the men were insufficiently clothed, their overcoats having been taken from them, their other clothing being in rags. Many had neither boots nor socks. There was an insufficient supply of water and soap, and Major Priestley says he found the men "gaunt, of a peculiar gray palor and verminou.s"

The supply of food was also insufficient, even in the hospital, until supplies arrived from England.

"The only provision for personal cleanliness made for the men," says the report, "was one cupful of soft soap issued at intervals of many weeks to a room containing 120. In consequence, the men became increasingly verminous, and that condition, coupled with cold and want of proper nourishment, was undoubtedly the principal inducing cause of the epidemic."

The epidemic broke out in December, 1914. "Thereupon," says the report, "the German staff, military and medical, precipitately left the camp and thenceforth until August, 1915, no communication was held between the prisoners and their guards, except by means of directions shouted from the guards or officers remaining outside the wire entanglements.

"All supplies for the men were pushed into the camp over chutes. No medical attention during the whole time was provided by the German staff."

Captain Laurer reports that, while in the bungalow, there was normally one mattress for three men, in the improvised hospitals there being no mattresses at all.

"In consequence," he says, "there were many typhus patients scattered over the compounds who were determined not to come into the hospital if they could help it."

In one compound he found 50 hidden cases of typhus during the first month.

The food ration for each patient was half a petit pain (roll) and half a cup of milk per day. The only soup obtainable came from the camp kitchen, and, as it was brought in open wooden tubs, it was full of dust and dirt.

"In truth," says the committee's report, "the ration was not a ration at all. It was a pretense. It was not even possible to give the patients warm water with their milk."

Four British doctors were infected and three died. It was then Major Priestley and Captain Vidal went to the hospital to join Captain Lauder, who was down with the typhus. Major Priestley says that the patients, alive with vermin, lay so close to one another on the floor that he had to stand straddle-leg across them to examine them. There were other conditions that are indescribable. There was difficulty in obtaining sufficient drugs and dressing for a long time and extreme bed sores were common. In several cases the toes became gangraneous.

The washing of patients was out of the question until a supply of soap was obtained from England.

The shortage of necessaries was not due to lack of supplies, say the doctors, for on a visit to the town they saw an abundant supply of every requisite.

Dr. Aschenbach, who was in charge of the hospital and who, the committee understood, reecived the Iron Cross for combating the epidemic, paid only one visit to the camp, according to the report, and that after some order was evolved.

Sixty deaths occurred among the British and the victims were buried outside.

"What the prisoners found hardest to bear in the matter of burial," says the report, "were the jeers with which the coffins were frequently greeted by the inhabitants of Wittemberg, who stood outside the wires, and were permitted to insult the dead."

After the middle of April the conditions commenced to improve and with the arrival of warm weather the cases rapidly decreased, and by the middle of May all the British were convalescent. Adequate provision was made to deal with any future outbreaks, improvements being effected, according to the committee, as a result of the visits of Ambassador Gerard and members of his staff.

The committee condemn the retention of Dr. Aschenbach as head of the camp and as evidence of his attitude cite an incident. When one of his staff supported the request of Captain Lauder for medical requisites, he curtly refused the request, with the words, "Schwein Englander."

The report continues:

"The cruelty of the administration of the Wittenberg camp became notorious. Savage dogs were habitually employed to terrorize the prisoners and flogging with a whip was frequent. Men were struck with little or no provocation and tied to posts with hands above their heads for hours. Captain Lauder reported that many of these men went so far as to look on the typhus, with all its horrors, as a Godsend. They preferred it to the presence of German guards."

Gain From Cow Testing

Held to be Largely Responsible for Improvement in Quality

The keeping of dairy records was started in Canada about 1901 and at that time the average yield of milk per cow was 2,850 pounds. The number of record entries has been gradually increasing and so has the milk production. By 1911 the average production had increased to 3,805 pounds, or an increase of 955 pounds per cow. This does not seem much but the figures begin to look impressive when we consider the number of cows kept. In 1911 there were 2,594,174 cows, an increase of 185,502 compared with the census of 1901. The increase in the number of cows during the ten years was only 7 per cent., but the total increased production for the same period was 43 per cent.

The keeping and study of records is held to be largely responsible for the improvement in quality and in view of the excellent results it is regrettable that more dairymen do not keep tab on the individual production of his cows. It costs a little in time and money, but it is time and money well invested. Without considering the increased number of cows the production was still increased during this period to the value of about $25,000,000. This is sufficient to warrant considerable time being spent on testing.

Hog Pastures

Pigs make the cheapest gains on pasture. Trials at the North Dakota Experiment Station indicate that broods sows running on good pasture and nursing litters will do as well when receiving one to two and a half pounds of grain per each 100 pounds live weight of sow, as sows in dry lot receiving 2½ pounds grain per day per each 100 pounds light weight. The pasture just about cuts the feed cost in two. The pasture alone does not furnish enough feed for either the brood sow with litter or for the weaned pigs. They should be fed some grain, so as to make a rapid growth, in this way the spring pig can be ready for market before real cold weather sets in.

Alfalfa, clover, bromus and winter rye make the earliest pastures. When these have not been provided early spring seeding of such grains as oats and barley or rape are the next best thing.—Farm and Ranch Review.

Marketing Wool Product of Sask.

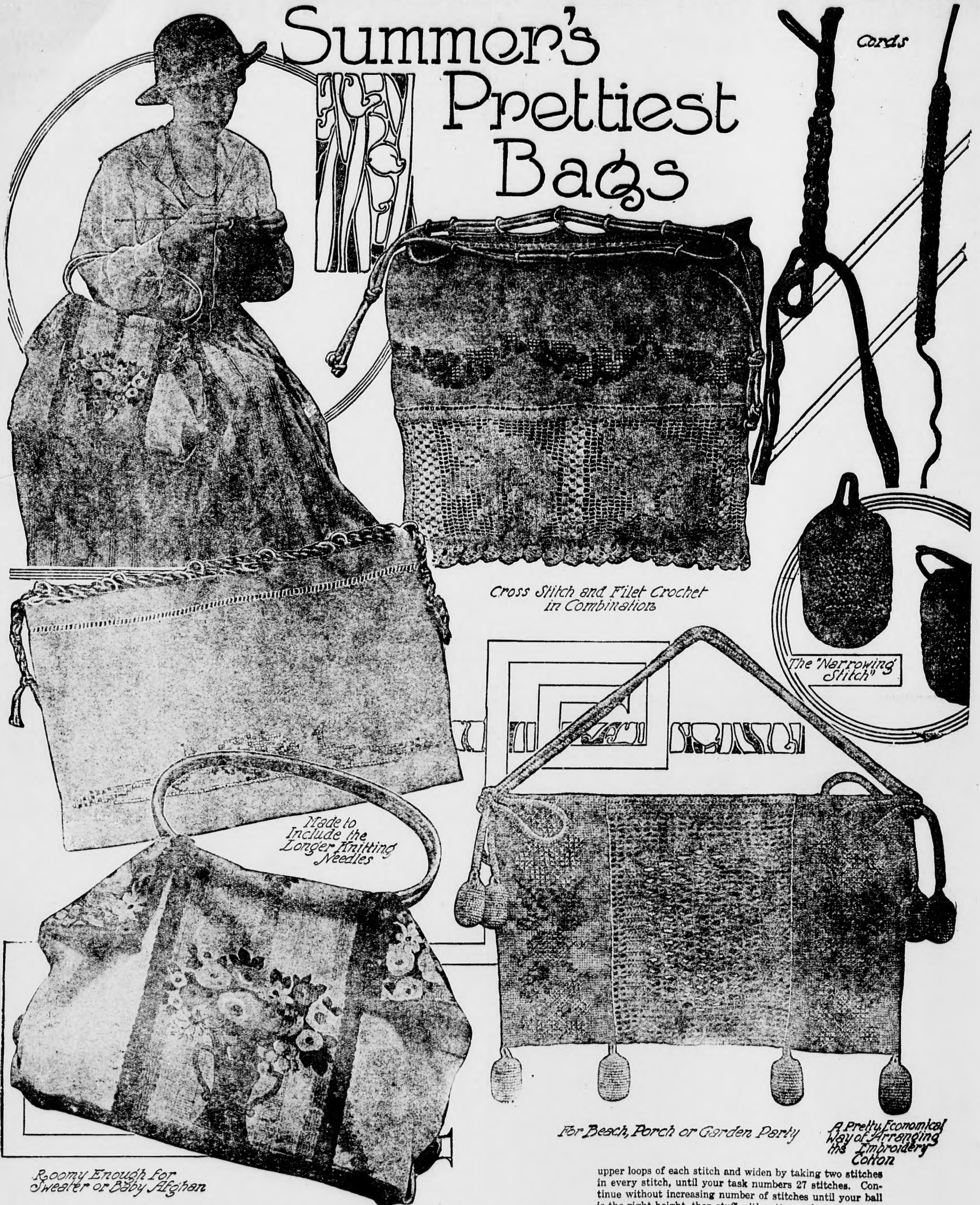
The marketing of wool in Saskatchewan promises to be interesting this year. The co-operative organization branch of the department of agriculture has just circularized all the sheep owners in the province whose names are available, intimating that their wool can be marketed this year as in the previous two years through the co-operative branch.

While the department has, during the last two years, marketed the bulk of the wool clip of this province, the wool was not sold by grades. Through an arrangement with the Dominion live stock branch all the wool handled by the department this year will be graded and sold by grade. In order to afford the department opportunity to hold the wool for receiving bids, and thus get large prices, advance payments will be sent to wool owners pending sales. The advance price will be a substantial one, and the balance will be sent when the department disposes of the wool.

Little news has emerged into the outer world about the condition of invaded Serbia and the conduct of the invaders. But from information received in Serbian quarters in London it would appear that the exploits of "Kultur" in this unhappy country have been carried out with the same ruthlessness and rapacity as in Belgium and Northern France. The enemy had hardly entered the city of Belgrade before they ransacked King Peter's private library and the priceless collections found in the Royal Palace. As soon as the Bulgars had occupied northeastern Serbia, they despatched the vice-director of the National Library in Sofia, to seize all valauble books and manuscripts throughout the conquered territory.

To increase the gold supply Austrian savings banks propose to open special accounts with persons depositing gold ornaments and jewellery, on which the rate of interest will be one per cent. higher than the ordinary rate. The bank will hand over the gold objects to the state authorities, who will ascertain the quantity of gold contained in them and inform the bank of the value. The bank will then give the owner a book with the amount credited.

Summer's Prettiest Bags



Cords

Cross Stitch and Filet Crochet in Combination

The "Narrowing" Stitch

Made to Include the Longer Knitting Needles

For Beach, Porch or Garden Party

A Pretty Economical Way of Arranging the Embroidery Cotton

Roomy Enough for Sweater or Baby Afghan

EVERYWHERE will see them this summer—beach and porch and garden parties, suburban trains and trolleys and motors. For the needlework bag has leapt into a higher favor than it has known for many a year.

The knitting bag pictured is made of mercerized cotton rep and cretonne. Cut the selvages from the rep in strips of 1¼ inches wide. Take a piece a yard long by 21½ inches wide and stitch a panel of cretonne down each side, ending 2⅝ inches from the middle. Cover a piece of cardboard 14x 5¼ inches with rep and stitch across the edges of the bag on the wrong side, to make the base. Stitch the sides together to 7 inches from the top. Turn back the upper corners, face with cretonne; border panels and points with gilt braid. Take up the bottom corners and secure each with a big button of cretonne and braid.

Wind two hoops (12 inches long) with the selvage strips, sewing gilt braid on the outside. Hem the top of each side of the bag over the lower edge of a hoop.

The bag of cross-stitch and filet is 11 inches wide by 10½ inches high. Lace and linen are of equal width, made separately and sewed together. The top is 8 rows of plain filet mesh ending in a row of single crochet. Bone rings and rattail braid finish it.

Both sides are alike of all bags. No. 3 cottons are used.

The peacock bag is made of biscuit-colored crash—16 inches wide by 10½ high, finished. The hem is ladder-stitched, the cord (D) twisted from blue and black threads.

The other bag (15x9½ inches) is made of basket-weave linen canvas, each cross-stitch taking up two sections of the weave. The filet panel, the balls and the cord are crocheted from cotton—the kind like soft string. Use a No. 4 steel needle.

To make the balls, start with chain of three, then take two single crochet stitches in the outer loop of each of the second and first stitches; then two in each of the loops on the other side. Then take the stitch clear through the two upper loops of each stitch and widen by taking two stitches in every stitch, until your task numbers 27 stitches. Continue without increasing number of stitches until your ball is the right height, then stuff with cotton and narrow every other stitch by crocheting through the two outer loops of two stitches at once.

Cord (B) begins in a chain of 4. Join; take single crochet into each stitch. Then, from the middle, slip your needle down through the outer slanting loops and take your stitch through both. Continue until the cord is 45 inches long. Make two, sew a ball on each end, arrange cords in bowknots and sew in place. Hem the top of the bag over steels and sew a dress snap in the middle.

The other cords are made of soft threads—the flat one (A) of two threads, the colors alternately pulled through each other's loop. The cable cord (C) is of three threads. Begin with a knot. Loop the thread farthest from you around your little finger, bringing the end back across the knot and holding firmly. Bring the thread at the left across the loop and hold between two fingers. Cross it with the thread at the right and draw through the loop, which is then pulled tight. Repeat until the cord is long enough and end in a knot.

ROLL OF HONOR

Following is the honor roll of those from this and surrounding districts who have enlisted to fight for our King and Country. We trust that friends will send in names of any we have omitted.

On Training Staff

Godson, Capt. W. attached to Training staff, England

Second Contingent

Jarvis, Maj. A. M. Provost Marshall,

3rd O. M. R.

Bishop Pte Rob't
Fraser, Pte. L.

12th O. M. R.

Turner, Serg. Arthur,
Horne, Corp. Fred

13th O. M. R.

Bowker, Corp Gordon,
Stewart, Pte. A.
Stewart, Corp. Wm.
Quelch, Pte. Victor,

6th Battalion

Findlay, Pte. A. O'G.
Findlay, Pte. S.

7th Battalion

Ridley, Pte. Frank

10th Battalion

Winter, Serg.-Maj., Geo. E. 10th Bat. wounded at St. Julien.
Simpson, Pte. Geo.
Sixby, Pte Frank.
Golds, Pte. George
Foster, Pte. Richard
White, Pte. A. F.

14th Battalion

Robinson, Pte. Thos, S.
Grummitt, Pte R.
Humphries, Pte. S.

31st Battalion

Boyce, Pte. B. 31st Battalion.

50th Battalion

Riggs, Sgt. Cy. M.

56th Battalion

McClary, Pte. L.
Fernehough, Pte. Noel

137th Battalion

McWilliams, Pte Wm.
Kennedy, Pte Howard
Booth, Pte Wm.
McNeal, Pte D.
Anthony Pte L. C.
Morgan, Pte Chas.
Pedaland, Pte P.
Hickey, Pte P M.

89th Battalion

Lucas, Private Samuel
Lewis, Private Sidney J.
McCurrough, Private C. J.
Norton, Private Alfred
Gilchrest, Private
Buist, Private Robert
McDonald, Private Jno.
Cummer, Private H. E.
Fowell, Sgt Jno.
Skinner, Co. Sgt.
McNiven, Private James
Craig, Private
Murdoch, Private E.
Dunnett, Private T. A.
Burgess, Private Fred
Fowler, Private Jno.
Bowker, Private J. H. G.
Trenholm, Private Dan
Trenholm, Private
Parry, Serg't
Oliver, Private F. S.
Curtis, Private Roy
Hanson, Private Veggo
S. Giles Private
Adsett, Pte. Wesley

175th Battalion

Doyle, Pte. Matt.
Morrison, Pte. Chas.
Orme, Pte, J. W.
Stainton, Geo.
Trelford, A. R.
Risk, Guy
Babb, H. W.
Marsden, Thos.
McDonald, C. S.
McNulty, J. P.
Patterson, D.
Fraser, D.
Gauthiers, Jos.
Adair, Jno.
McClennan, S. R.
Elliott, Leonard
Montgomery, Robt.
McLeod, N. H.
Engen, Chris
Ernesto, F.
Garden, Alex.
Rowe, Henry

Tom Hughes
J. Carpenter

French Reservests

Carrez, Fred
Salambier, Henry, prisoner in Germany.

187 Battalion

Robinson, Lt-Col. C.W., attached to 187th Bat was wounded while Capt commanding Co. "A" of 10th at St. Julien and invalided home.

Sergt. Giles. Captn. La Roy

BY-LAW No. 9

A By-law of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307 to impose a tax on butchers, and regulate the sale of fresh meats.

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307 enacts as follows:

1. That for the purpose of this By-law a butcher shall mean any any person (other than the producer or grower of the animal he has slaughtered and exposes for sale or trade) who exposes for sale, barter or trade any fresh meats of animals fish or fowl.

2. That no person or persons shall carry on within the Municipality of Starland the business of a Butcher, as the same has been defined by this By-law unless such person or persons has taken out a license from the said Municipality to carry on such business.

3. That every license issued under this By-law shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year in which it was issued.

4. That any applicant for a license under the provisions of this By-law shall be entitled thereto, upon payment to the Treasurer of the Municipality of the fees prescribed, namely $5.00.

5. That every Butcher shall exhibit and produce his license or satisfactory proof thereof, whenever required so to do by any Municipal constable or other duly authorized person.

6. That no butcher shall expose or offer for sale in any place within the said Municipality any measley pork, or unsound, diseased, stale, rotten, fermented, nauseous or unwholesome meats, poultry or fish, or the flesh of any animals dying otherwise than by slaughter, or any bull beef or boar pork unless sold as such.

7. That no Butcher shall slaughter, sell or offer for sale, barter or or trade, meat of any calf less than four weeks old.

8. That every Butcher shall keep his shop, stall, or vehicle in which meat is conveyed or offered for sale, in a clean and proper shape to the satisfaction of the Municipal inspector or authorized person,

9. That every Butcher within the limits of the said Municipality, shall at all reasonable hours give free access (to a duly authorized inspector) to his premises where meat is kept or slaughtered.

10. Anyone convicted of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $50.00 and costs or having his license cancelled or both, and in default of payment of fine imposed the offender may be committed to the nearest common goal for a period not exceeding 30 days with or without hard labor, unless such fine be sooner paid.

Done and passed in Council assembled at Rowley this 29th day of March A. D. 1916.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF STARLAND
No. 307
H. L. McKEE, Reeve
W. F. RICHARDSON, Sec.-Treas.

Certified a true copy of the above By-law. W. F. RICHAARDSON.

APPROVED in regard to provision as to penalty or fine
JNO. PERRIE
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs

This By-law takes effect on and after. June 1st next.

The date of the last publication of this By-law is Thursday, May 11, 1916.

BY-LAW No. 10

A By-law of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307 to License, Regulate and Govern Patent Medicine Peddlers.

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307 enacts as follows:

1. That no person shall carry on within the Municipality the busi- of Patent Medicine Peddler, as the same is defined by the Rural Municipality Act, unless such person has taken out a license from the Municipality to carry on such business.

2. That every License issued under this By-law shall expire on the 31st of December of the year.

3. That any applicant for a license under the provisions of this By-law shall be entitled thereto, upon producing proof to the Treasurer that he is a holder of a Provincial License for Peddlers, and upon paymennt of fees, prescribed, for Peddlers $20.00.

4. That every Peddler shall exhibit and produce his License whenever required to do so by any Municipal Constable or other person duly authorized to demand its production.

5. Peddler in this By-law shall mean any person making a house to house canvass, selling any patent medicine, either travelling by vehicle or otherwise.

6. Any person convicted of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $50.00 and costs, or in default thereof 30 days in goal, with or without hard labor.

Done and passed in Council assembled at Rowley this 29th day of March 1916.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF STARLAND
No. 307
H. L. McKEE, Reeve
W. F. RICHARSON, Sec-Treas.

Certified a true copy of the above By-law. W. F. RICHARDSON

APPROVED in regard to provision as to penalty or fine.
JNO. PERRIE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

This By-law takes effect on and after June 1st next.

The date of the last publication of this By-law is Thursday, May 11, 1916.

BY-LAW No. 11

A By-law of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307 to license, regulate and govern persons having billiard, pool or bagatelle tables or bowing alleys.

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307 enacts as follows:

1. That no person or persons shall in the said Municipality for hire or gain directly or indirectly keep or have in his or her or their possession on his, her or their premises any billiard, pool or bagatelle table or bowling alley in a house or place of public entertainment or resort without first having obtained a license and the necessary fee therefore.

2. Any person desiring a license for any billiard, pool or bagatelle table or bowling alley shall make written application to the Municipal Council for same and said application shall state the name of the applicant, his address, the proposed location of the premises to be used the number of tables license is required for, and shall be accompanied by fee for license which shall be as follows: $5.00 for the first table, and $2.00 for each additional table; $5.00 for the first bowling alley, and $2.00 for each additional alley. The Council may, if satisfied that the premises are suitable and the applicant a fit and proper person to receive a license for such purpose, order such license to issue subject to the following conditions which shall be embodied in the license itself.

1. That no one under the age of Eighteen years shall be allowed to play on said tables or said bowling alley, or loiter about the premises.

2. That the premises shall be closed at and no playing allowed after eleven o'clock p. m. Saturday nights.

3. That no betting or gambling of any kind or nature be allowed on the premises where such licensed tables or bowling alleys are situated

4. That the said Council on being satisfied of the breach of any of the said conditions, may cancel said license and the licensee shall not be entitled to any refund for the unexpired term of said license.

3. That all licenses granted under the provisions of this By-law shall be for the current year at the time of issuing thereof and shall expire on the Thirty First day of December next succeeding the date date of same.

4. Any persons convicted of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $50.00 and costs, and in default thereof may be committed to the nearest common goal for a period not exceeding 30 days with or without hard labor, unless such penalty be sooner paid.

Done and passed in Council assembled at Rowley this 29th day of March A. D. 1916.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF STARLAND
No. 307
H. L. McKEE, Reeve
W. F. RICHARDSON, Sec.-Treas.

Certified a true copy of the above By-law. W. F. RICHARDSON

APPROVED in regard to provision as to penalty or fine
JNO. PERRIE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

This By-law takes effect on and after June 1st next.

The date of the last publication of this By-law is Thursday, May 11, 1916.

BY-LAW No. 12

A By-law of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307 to License Auctioneers.

The council of the Rural Municipality of Starland No. 307 enacts as follows:

1. That no person shall carry on within the Municipality the business of Auctioneer as the same is defined by this By-law, unless such person has taken out a license from the Municipality to carry on such business.

2. That every license issued under this By-law shall expire on the 31st of December of the year.

3. That any applicant for a license under the provisions of this By-law shall be entitled thereto, upon producing proof to the Treasurer that he is the holder of a Provincial license for Auctioneers and upon payment of the fees, prescribed, for Auctioneers $10.00.

4. That every Auctioneer shall exhibit and produce his license, or satisfactory proof thereof, whenever required to do so by any Municipal Constable or other person duly authorized to demand its production

5. Any person convicted of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $50.00 and costs or 30 days in goal unless such fine be sooner paid.

6. Auctioneer in this By-law shall mean any person crying a public sale, other than Bailiffs or their agents in discharge of their duties.

Done and passed in Council assembled at Rowley this 29th day of March A. D. 1916.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF STARLAND
No. 307
H. L. McKEE, Reeve
W. F. RICHARDSON, Sec.-Treas.

Certified a true copy of the above By-law. W. F. RICHARDSON

APPROVED in regard to provision as to penalty or fine.
JNO. PERRIE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

This By-law takes effect on and after June 1st next.

The date of the last publication of this By-law is Thursday, May 11, 1916.

MORRIN NEWS ITEMS

It is reported that Tommy Morgan has gone to Red Deer to enlist under Lieut.-Col. Robinson in the 187th Battalion.

Mothers Day, special services will be held in the Union church, Sunday, May 14th.

Andrew Cranston shot a large lynx, near his house last Saturday. This is the third cat that has been shot in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Southerland and family spent Sunday in Hanna.

Mrs. L. Barth left Tuesday for Leduc.

May 21st is special U. F. A. Sunday in Morrin Union church. All members of the past, present members or those who would like to be members, are cordially invited by the president and other officers, to attend at 3:30 p. m.

The secretary of the Morrin branch of the Patriotic Fund acknowledges the following amounts, with thanks:

W. S. Hamilton	$2 oo
H. J. Richardson	9 oo
T. F. Rowell	3 oo
J. G. Rogers	1 oo
M. W. Cranston	9 oo
Jack Elliott	1 oo
H. J. Mills	5 oo
W. L. Martin	2 oo
Roy Lawson	2 5o
Anna Martin	4 5o
L. B. Martin	2 oo

STALLION OWNERS, the time is drawing near when you will require horse route cards and stallion service books. We can supply your wants. The Munson Mail.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

. . NOTICE . .

I regret to inform my customers that on and after May 15th the price of Cockshutt machinery will advance in price. All orders taken and delivered before that date will be filled at the old price. If you are in need of anything in the Cockshutt line it will be to your advantage to buy now.

G. W. CARRUTHERS

We Print
Butter Wrappers

At the Following prices:

100	$1.00
250	1.75
500	2.50
1000	3.50

Send in your orders

The MUNSON MAIL
Munson - - - Alta.

Production and Thrift

**CANADA'S CALL
FOR SERVICE AT HOME**

Produce More and Save More The Empire needs food. If you are not in the fighting line you may be in the producing line. Labour is limited—all the more reason to do more than ever before. Grow food for the men who are fighting for you. The Allies need all the food that you can produce. Every little helps. You are responsible for your own work. If you cannot produce as much as you would like, produce all you can. Work with the right spirit. Put fighting energy into your effort and produce now when it counts. The more you produce the more you can save. Producing and saving are war-service.

Make Your Labour Efficient In war-time do not waste time and energy on unimportant and unprofitable work. Economize labour. Put off unproductive work till after the war, and, if possible, help in producing something needed now. Let us not waste labour. Canada needs it all. If possible help to feed the Allies. Make your backyard a productive garden. Cultivate it with a will. Make your labour count for as much as possible.

Do Not Waste Materials There should be no waste in war-time. Canada could pay the annual interest on her war expenditure out of what we waste on our farms, in our factories, in our homes. Every pound of food saved from waste is as good as a pound of increased production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong to-day because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

Spend Your Money Wisely Practise economy in the home by eliminating luxuries. Wasting our dollars here weakens our strength at the Front. Your savings will help Canada to finance the war. Save your money for the next Dominion War issue. There can be no better investment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA 5

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

GILLETT'S LYE

HAS NO EQUAL

It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
GILLETT'S
LYE
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO ONT.

A Popular Jail

When Living Was Cheaper Inside the Jail Than Out

George Fitch, the Illinois humorist, has his own ideas about prison reform schemes. He expressed his attitude one day while discussing Thomas Mott Osborne's humanitarian efforts.

"Osborne's ideas may work out all right," said Fitch, "but whenever I hear of a warden holding surprise parties and rainbow teas in his penitentiary I think of what happened when Tim Cullinan was chief of police in Junction City, Kan.

"Tim, in fact, was the whole police force. He had eleven prisoners on his hands, and was anxious to get rid of them, for they were a heavy responsibility, Tim having to keep watch over the actions of all Junction City.

"'When you feed the critters,' he said to the jailer one day, 'just accidentally leave the door open and get out of sight for awhile.'

"But times were hard and picking up a living outside wasn't so easy. Tim hadn't figured on that, but he did when he came back that evening and found the eleven prisoners still there and seven more who had slipped in while the jailer wasn't looking. Living was better and cheaper inside the jail than outside."

SPRING REMINDERS OF RHEUMATISM

Raw, Damp Weather Starts the Pains, But the Trouble Lies In the Blood

Spring weather is bad for rheumatic sufferers. The changes from mild to cold, the raw, damp winds start the aches and twinges, or in the more extreme cases, the tortures of the trouble going. But it must be borne in mine that it is not the weather that causes rheumatism. The trouble is rooted in the blood—the changeable weather merely starts the pains. The only way to reach the trouble and to cure it is through the blood. The poisonous rheumatic acids must be driven out. Liniments and rubbing may give temporary relief, but cannot possibly cure the trouble. The sufferer is only wasting time and money with this kind of treatment and all the time the trouble is becoming more deeply rooted—harder to cure. There is just one speedy cure—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the impure, acid-tainted blood. They purify and strengthen it and thus root out the cause of the rheumatism. Here is strong proof of the above statements. Mr. Michael Personage, Fenlon, Man., says: "My mother suffered several years with rheumatism. We tried a number of remedies but they all failed to cure. Then we got Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using them for some time she was completely cured and has had no sign of the trouble since."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

At a military hospital where some of the Irish regiments were being nursed back to health, a visitor, pointing to a very bad case, said to the orderly: "What are you going to do with him?"

"He's going back, sir," said the orderly.

"Going back?" said the visitor in surprised tones.

"Yes," replied the orderly, "he thinks he knows who did it!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

To exterminate them, clean up, and thus destroy their breeding places.

Drain off stagnant water, or where drainage is not possible, spray with coal oil. Let the sunlight into damp places.

Cover rain water barrels with a fine netting.

Keep the farm machinery new by paint and protection from the weather.

Wheat 4,000 Years Old

Came From Ruins in Egypt, But is Kept in Texas

When the late John Cardwell of Austin, Tex., was United States consul at Cairo, Egypt, he sent to his old friend, Col. F. P. Holland, of Dallas, a small quantity of wheat that he had taken from the tomb of one of the ancient kings in newly explored ruins upon the banks of the Nile.

This wheat was known to be more than 4,000 years old. The glass container which holds the grain is hermetically sealed. To all outward appearances the wheat is just as sound as the day it was flayed from the head in the long ago, when the earth was inhabited by a civilization that is now forgotten. The grains are plump and large.

"I have been told that the grains would probably germinate if planted, but I have never tried any of them," Col. Holland said.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggsts, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Government to Aid Settlers

Legislation in connection with development of northern and northwestern Ontario, providing for government loans to settlers not exceeding $500 to any settlers, the appointment of a commissioner, the distribution of pure seed, the encouragement of live stock grazing and dairy farming, and a closer supervision of settlement, with a view to developing the social life of the settlers, was introduced by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines, in the Ontario legislature.

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.

Hawkins, to his daughter—My dear, did you not say there were accidentals in that music?

Daughter—Yes, there are a great many.

Hawkins—Well, it's a great comfort to know that you were not doing it all on purpose.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

"Why, Willie, I'm surprised to hear you use such language. You have been playing with those naughty boys again, haven't you?"

"Truly, I haven't, mother. I was just over to Tommy Brown's house playing with the parrot his uncle sent him from Chicago."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Mother—No, Betty darling, I can't button your boots for you. Now you have a little sister you must learn to od things for yourself.

Betty—Shall I always have to do things for myself?

Mother—Yes, dear.

Betty—Then I don't fink I shall like life.—Punch.

When Rheumatism Strikes the Heart It Kills—"Nerviline" The Cure

Effect of Nerviline on Chronic Cases is Almost Magical

Exposure to wet or cold is apt to bring on an attack.

The muscles stiffen, the joints swell, and exertion brings on excruciating twinges.

Often the pain shifts from one part to another, and this is dangerous, as the heart is apt to be attacked. Death as a rule follows a heart attack.

The pain of rheumatism is quickly rubbed away with Nerviline.

This is a swift, lasting and safe way to cure rheumatism. You can depend on Nerviline. It has the power, the penetrating force, the control over pain that is so essential to a rheumatic remedy.

NERVILINE

Lots of testimony to prove Nerviline's certainty to cure.

The following letter is from Mr. E. G. Sautter, Port of Spain, Trinidad: "Last year I was severely troubled with rheumatism. I had it in my arms, shoulders and knees. The pain was at times excruitating, and laid me up so that I couldn't work. I went to Smith Brothers' Drug Store and was advised by the manager to use 'Nerviline.' That was excellent advice. I used Nerviline as directed and was cured, completely cured of every trace of my old enemy."

Once you use Nerviline you'll realize it's different from all the others—that it contains something that gets right "at" the pain the minute you rub it on. The large 50 cent family size is the most economical—get it today, or else the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Japs Busy Colonizing

Intend to Retain the South Sea Islands

That Japan is colonizing and apparently intends to retain the South Sea Islands, captured during the present war from the Germans, was the statement made in London recently by Dr. Frederick Starr, professor of Anthropology, University of Chicago, who was en route to Chicago from the Orient after six months' research work in Japan and Korea.

"Japan," said Dr. Starr, "has no intention of withdrawing from the Ladronne or Marshall Islands which she has taken from Germany and which lie about midway between the Philippines and Hawaii. She has already undertaken expansive schemes with reference to the postal service, telegraphs and cables of these possessions. She is sending settlers in quantity to them."

Consumption

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Nature's Creation Company of Canada, Limited

Room 14 Cosgrave Bldg., 163 Yonge Street

Toronto - Canada

Gold Leaf

Shoe Dressing

Especially adapted for Ladies' and Children's Shoes, produces the blackest and most brilliant shine of any self-shining dressing made. Contains nothing injurious and is the only dressing of its kind that contains oil to soften and preserve the leather.

Makes Old Shoes look like New. Used largely in Shoe Factories for finishing new work.

AT ALL DEALERS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co. 90 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF

THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

Britain's Over-Age Army

War Office Accepted Services of Home Guard at Last

Britain's "over age" army—250,000 men between the ages of 45 and 70, who uniformed and equipped themselves out of their own pockets and for months past have been drilling, marching and digging trenches—has been officially accepted by the government for home defence and is henceforth to be considered a portion of the king's forces.

The volunteers, who not being officially recognized were not allowed to wear khaki and so clad themselves in gray field uniforms not very different in color from those of the German army, are delighted that at last the war office has admitted that even if they are gray-beards they are hard as nails and fit to fight.

They are now to be allotted to definite stations in the scheme of home defence in case of attempted invasion, thus relieving regular troops and setting them free for service abroad.

The volunteers' ability to do any kind of work entrusted to them is shown by the duties they have already discharged at their own cost and risk, to the full satisfaction of the military authorities.

They have spent week ends for months past in digging trenches on the outer London defences, several thousands being so engaged each week.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A curious publicist has collected eight hundred sermons preached in German Protestant churches, each hailing the Kaiser as Saviour of the World. How much a hundred do such discourses cost the Prussian Exchequer? All the preachers have fixed upon England as Anti-Christ, and Faith, Hope and Charity as the cardinal sins.

"What kind of work could you possibly do around my office?"

"I'm a kind of all-round handy man, mister. I kin hold a door open, light a match for ye, call a taxi, drop letters down the chute, an' tell folks yer out when ye ain't."

Agriculture by Motor Car

France Is at Present Experimenting With Machines For Farm Work

In a reflective bit of special correspondence on French conditions during and after the war a writer in the Journal of Commerce predicts an extension of motor agriculture. He says in part:

"In French agriculture, hands and horses and oxen are alike, wanting, since war consumes both men and beasts. Accordingly, the French government station for trying agricultural machines has lately been very busy with experiments in 'motor culture.' A considerable number of motor machines, mostly of American or English make, have been tried. Of these five have been chosen for further experiment on account of their lightness and speed and other advantages. A few improvements will have to be made to adapt the machines to local exigencies, but it has been ascertained that each already does triple the work of a similar ordinary machine drawn by eight oxen.

"These machines are to be used next spring and are only a beginning of motor-culture in France. If they are to be imported into Europe, it is essential that the cost price when delivered should be reduced to as low a figure as possible. There is no question of war speculation here. There is no authority or organization to make farmers submit to such war demands; and what may become a future permanent trade will be cut short by any attempt to make more than the ordinary business profits.

"Some of these motor machines which have been chosen for further trial can be delivered in France, counting war freight, at $1,400 apiece.

Ask Around You For the Proof

THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALWAYS CURE KIDNEY DISEASE

In Every Neighborhood You Will Find People Cured of Backache, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Lac Bouchette, Lac St. Jean, Que.—(Special)—Mr. Arthur Fleurie, well known and highly respected here, has issued a short, concise statement in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills. It is as follows.

"I have found that Dodd's Kidney Pills are an excellent remedy and that they cure kidney disease, rheumatism and indigestion."

Mr. Fleurie has received such benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills that he wants other sufferers to know how to find relief. He feels it is his duty to his fellowman.

If you inquire among your neighbors you will find scores of people who have found in Dodd's Kidney Pills relief from some form of kidney trouble. It may have been the dry, itching skin, dizziness, nervousness and inability to get refreshing sleep that mark the earlier stages of the disease, or it may be diabetes, dropsy, rheumatism, heart disease, or some other of the dangerous diseases that mark its advanced stages.

You will find that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure kidney trouble, no matter where or in what form it is found. Ask your neighbors for the proof.

Potash and Feldspar

Dr. Frank D. Adams, speaking at the recent annual meeting of the comission of conservation, said: "A question of great importance is whether we cannot find deposits of potash in Canada. It is practically impossible for us to find deposits of potash similar to the German ones, but, locked up in the rocks of the northern Laurentian country, where we have these great granites, we possess enormous deposits of silicate of potash and feldspar. These are now awaiting the arrival of some one who will invent a method to get supplies from the old granite rocks. Whenever that can be done we will have in the the northern country an enormous and inexhaustible supply of potash."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Selecting Eggs For Hatching

Select eggs from only the best hens in the flock.

Eggs for hatching should not weigh less than two nor more than two and one-half ounces. They should not be washed, as this lowers their vitality.

The eggs should be gathered two or three times daily and placed in a dry place where the temperature is below 70 degrees F.

Keep the eggs on their sides and turn twice daily before putting them into the incubator or under the hen.

Avoid eggs that have transparent shells or a roughed appearance; long, pointed or short, rounded eggs should not be used.

Use eggs uniform in size, as they absorb the heat to a better advantage. Hold no eggs for hatching purposes longer than two weeks before putting them into the incubator or under the hen.

A politician who was seeking the votes of a certain community in Ohio to the end that he might be sent to Congress, thought it worth while to make mention of his humble origin and early struggles.

"I got my start in life by serving in a grocery store at $3 a week, and yet I have managed to save," he announced.

Whereupon a voice from the audience queried:

"Was that before the invention of cash registers?"—New York Times.

"What profession do you think your Josh will choose?"

"Law," said Farmer Corntossel. "Josh kin talk louder an' longer when he's got the wrong side of an argument than anybody I ever heard."

Tourist—Why are you sailors so fond of being tattooed?

Old Sea Dog—Well, it's just like you wearin' them flash togs—ain't no particular reason except that other fools is doin' it.

RENNIES SEEDS

PUREST-CLEANEST
MOST RELIABLE
GET CATALOGUE
AT BEST DEALERS
OR DIRECT
TORONTO - MONTREAL
WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER.

Cowan's Maple Buds Canada
Perfection!

In fact we should say the Essence of Perfection, for Cowan's Perfection Cocoa is manufactured from the finest cocoa beans obtainable — skillfully blended.

A-3

War and Forest Fires

Running Risk of Starting Fires is Playing Into Hands of Enemy

Canada is at war and the enemy has to be fought on land and on sea in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Canada. In Canada we might fight, among other ways, by keeping our production of necessaries up to the highest point and by conserving our resources. One of the most valuable resources is our forest wealth. Timber will be in demand to rebuild ruined Europe and to carry on our own development, made more strenuous by the war. If all our forests were to burn down our enemies would be delighted. It would mean the crippling of Canada. Are Canadians going to do anything to delight their enemies? If you who go into the forests do not desire this then do your part in keeping down forest fires this spring and summer by seeing that your camp fire is drenched with water, and that you do not carelessly toss away burning matches or cigar or cigarette stubs before they are fully extinguished. Every acre of forest burned makes it that much harder for the empire to win the war and delays to that extent our development after the war.

An Oil of Merit.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not a jumble of medicinal substances thrown together and pushed by advertising, but the result of the careful investigation of the curative qualities of certain oils as applied to the human body. It is a rare combination and it won and kept public favor from the first. A trial of it will carry conviction to any one who doubts its power to repair and heal.

"Why do you call your mule 'Philippines?'"

"A gemman come along an' told me dat 'ud be a good name," replied Erastus Pinkley. "I were 'scussin' de animal wif 'im, an' I told 'im I wasn't made up in my mind whether I'd hold on to 'im or try to trade 'im off or lose 'im."—Washington Star.

Resolve to Succeed

Throw off the handicap of petty ills that make you grouchy, listless and depressed. Get at the root of your ailments—clear your digestive system of impurities, put it in good working order—keep it healthy with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They act promptly on the stomach, liver and bowels, removing waste matters and purifying the blood. Not habit forming, never gripe, but leave the organs strengthened. To succeed in life, or work, first have a healthy body. This famous remedy will do much to

Help You

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

It happened during one of the air raids, at a place not specified in the newspaper reports.

Isaacstein, just emerging from a chemist's shop, got in the way of the exposion, and when he recovered in the hospital found that both his feet had been amputated.

"Just my luck," he grumbled, "and I had just vent and bought sixpenn'orth of corn plaster."—Tit-Bits.

THE BEAUTY OF SUNLIGHT

is that every garment washed with it bears the impress of purity; a purity begotten of sweet, cleansing oils, and maintained by absolute cleanliness in manufacture; a purity exalted by the co-operation of workers united for the purpose; a purity demonstrated by the "$5,000 guarantee" which rests upon every bar of SUNLIGHT SOAP.

A substitute for Sunlight is not as good and never can be. Insist upon the genuine—Sunlight Soap.

5c. The name Lever on Soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence. 5c.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

LEVER BROS., LIMITED
TORONTO

Plenty Business For Canuck Boats

One-half Great Lakes Tonnage Is Now Engaged in Ocean Transportation

With over half the Canadian tonnage of the Great Lakes engaged in the coastwise trade in and around the United Kingdom and on the Atlantic coast, the balance of the fleet, comprising about 63 vessels, will be kept busy filling the large number of charters offered for the season about to open.

As a matter of fact several owners have announced that their vessels are booked for the entire season for the grain trade, while others are prepared to fall in line but are holding back for better price, consequently the vessel interests look forward to a bumper season. The different fleets will be pressed into service as soon as possible.

Value of Sunlight

Is a Powerful Disinfectant and Health-Producing Agency

Sunlight is an active germicide and kills all forms of bacteria and not only are the bacteria killed but the poisons they produce are also affected. Direct sunlight is more powerful than diffused sunlight; the action is a chemical one. Ordinary sunlight is a composition of different colors and certain of these colors or rays produce the disinfecting power. The germ that causes tuberculosis, one of the hardest to destroy, is killed in a few minutes to several hours by direct sunlight; in diffused daylight it is killed in from five to seven days. The germ that causes typhoid fever may be destroyed in six hours by direct sunlight. Anthrax germs, causing sickness in cattle or sheep, are destroyed in one or two hours, influenza germs that cause colds are destroyed very rapidly. The diphtheria germ is more difficult to destroy in the sunlight, especially when coughed up with bits of membrane and this membrane becomes dried and hard on the outside, it may last for weeks in such a condition.

These organisms have all been actually killed by experiments with sunlight and diffused light in the above stated times and clearly demonstrates the importance of making use of nature's means of disinfection and fumigation.

Every room in a dwelling house should have plenty of sunlight and fresh air admitted at all times. Every person can remember of some careful housewife who draws the blind in her spare room to keep the sun from destroying carpets and furniture and who keeps the windows down tight to prevent the dust from blowing in. She only succeeds in making these rooms uncomfortable, cold, oppressive and unsanitary. No dwelling house can get too much light. There is no better means of disinfecttion and fumigation after infectious diseases especially measles, than to open wide the doors and windows and run the blinds up to the top. The only difficulty is that there are certain closets and corners of the room that do not get enough sunlight unless the furniture and clothing are taken out and exposed outside. Clothing should be spread on the line and left there during the whole day. The importance of sunlight and fresh air is fully recognized in dealing with the disease "tubercuolsis" among cattle. In the dairy regulations of the public health department, dairies must have at least two square feet of light for each cow and a good ventilation system. In fact they are recommended to and have given an improved score, if they have four square feet of light. If we can exercise such care for the sanitary arrangement of live stock, it is much more important to make proper provision in dwelling houses.

At this time of the year outside windows should be removed and the screens put on without delay. It is also an opportune time to make provision for opening the windows at the top as well as at the bottom. This is a factor that is overlooked in this country. Where we have no other provision made for ventilation in a room, it is necessary that not only an inlet should be provided by raising the lower sash but also an outlet by lowering the upper sash.—Saskatoon Star.

Insect Destroyers

Birds That Are Especially Active in Trees and Foliage

Canada's bird visitors are rapidly returning for the warmer season, and we may again look forward to their assistance in the destruction of caterpillars and insects, so destructive to our trees.

One of the most important of these birds is the woodpecker. It feeds on larvae and small insects, which are found in crevices of the bark; securing them with its protrusible tongue. This tongue is sharp, hard at the end, has barbs directed backward, and can be extended several inches. The red-headed woodpecker, besides digging out of bark, seizes them on the wing. In the examination of over 700 stomachs of woodpeckers, animal food, mostly insects, was found to constitute 76 per cent. of the diet, and vegetable matter 24 per cent. The animal food consists largely of beetles and caterpillars, and includes many harmful species.

The chickadee is another of our most active insect destroyers. It is especially active in the vicinity of any timber or wood chopping. The birds will become very familiar, and will readily make friends. Not being equipped, as the woodpecker is, with a long bill, they take advantage of the cutting of cordwood, etc., to secure the grubs found under the bark or exposed in the cutting. As a rule, however, they feed upon the insects of the orchard, the bush or shrubbery.

The woodpecker and the chickadee are only two of the many birds which are of great service both in the city and country, and it is surely not too much to ask that people give them the necessary protection to allow them to continue their invaluable work.

Canada Has 50,000 Men In The Firing Line

Over 200,000 Men Still to be Recruited Here

A memorandum summarizing the work of the department of militia in connection with the war, during the past twelve months, was presented to parliament by Sir Robert Borden as a preliminary to the request for the voting of $250,000,000 to provide the sinews of war for the coming fiscal year.

The memorandum covers reports from the chief of the general staff, the quartermaster-general, the master-general of the ordnance, the paymaster-general and the director of contracts and includes several hundred orders-in-council dealing with contracts and war operations of all kinds.

Perhaps the most interesting information given is that Canada had actually at the front, on March 18 last, about 60,000 troops or practically three complete divisions.

Also in England or in passage to England on that date, there were 44,000 troops; in Canada, there were 134,000 troops, in the West Indies there was the 38th Battalion, at Bermuda, and a company of the Canadian Royal Garrison Artillery at St. Lucia, while with the British Mediterranean expeditionary force there were three Canadian general hospitals, and three Canadian stationary hospitals.

Out of a total of effectives amounting to 240,000 there were only 60,000 troops actually in the fighting, including the permanent force, there were 13,000 men. At the present time, to complete the total authorized army of half a million, a little over 200,000 men have still to be recruited.

Of the 44,000 troops in England, about half are at Shorncliffe, as one training division, under Brig.-Gen. J. C. MacDougall, while another training division is at Bramshoot, under Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke.

It is intended as soon as the weather permits, to concentrate the men in training in Canada at camps for the summer, namely, at London, at Niagara, at Petawawa (with a detachment at Barriefield), at Valcartier (including the Quebec and the Maritime Provinces men), at Camp Hughes, Man.; at Vernon, B.C., and at the Sarcee Reserve, in Alberta, near Calgary.

To transport 87,659 of all ranks, and in addition, 2,891 Montenegrins overseas during the past twelve months, has required 157 special trains, and ninety-four steamships. In addition, 17,013 horses had been sent over on eighteen steamships.

The housing of the troops in Canada for the winter months cost a total of $853,130, while for the housing of guards, prisoners of war, the establishing of convalescent homes, etc., the cost was $147,135. On the defences at Halifax there has been an expenditure of approximately $145,000, and on the Quebec defences, nearly $90,000.

The report of the paymaster-general shows that for the sixteen months ending with December 31 last, the total expenditure on war account had been $153,000,000, of which $118,000 000 had been expended in Canada, and $34,600,000 in England.

Of the total expenditures approximately $82,000,000 went for pay allowances, rations, etc.

The total expended in separation allowances is given as $9,148,000.

At the present time the monthly expenditure is up to about $18,000,000 or considerably over half a million per day.

A High Mountain Peak

Proposed Highway to Mt. Whitney, the Highest Peak in the United States

A highway to Mt. Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, will be built if plans recommended by the Los Angeles chamber of commerce are carried out. The California mountain is 14,502 feet in the clouds, about 400 feet higher than Pikes Peak in Colorado.

The proposed road would open up wonderful scenic territory, at is would pierce the great Sequoia forest reserve for 85 miles. A preliminary estimate places the cost at approximately $300,000. The several counties and organizations that are pushing the project are hoping for government aid, as the new highway would afford better fire protection for billions of feet of magnificent timber owned by Uncle Sam.

Surveys indicate that the summit of the towering peak could be reached by a road with a maximum grade of ten per cent.

The view from the top is pronounced unequaled in the world by those who have made the trip on horses. Death Valley, the Funeral Mountains and hundreds of lakes, streams, forests and ranges are visible. While highly desirable from a scenic viewpoint, the proposed highway is important commercially, as it would open miles of hitherto inaccessible reserves now used extensively for cattle.

When Lloyd George was a young country solicitor in Wales, he was riding home in his dogcart one day, and came upon a little Welsh girl trudging along so wearily that he offered her a ride. She accepted silently, and all the way along, although the future statesman tried to engage her in conversation, he could not get her to say anything more than "yes" or "no." Some days afterward the little girl's mother happened to meet Lloyd George and said to him smilingly, "Do you remember my little girl riding with you the other day? Well, when she got home, she said, 'Mamma, I rode from school with Mr. Lloyd George, the lawyer, and he kept talking to me, and I didn't know whatever to do, for you know Mr. Lloyd George the lawyer, charges you whenever you talk with him, and I hadn't any money."—Youth's Companion.

It is believed that forests sometimes take fire through the branches of trees being rubbed together by the violence of the wind, thus producing the friction necessary to ignite them.

The Dairy Herd

Intelligent Selections of Dairy Cows Is Necessary

Not only interest but real value attaches to the question of carefully noting the individual performance of each cow in the herd. It is only after keeping a complete record that one finds such a strange contrast as this: Of two five-year-old cows in one herd, both fresh the same day, both dried off the same week, one gave 5,454 pounds of milk and 213 pounds of fat, the other gave only 3,570 pounds of milk and 153 pounds of fat. Most probably the owner would not have taken on a bet at the beginning of the season that the one cow could bring in over twenty-two dollars more than the other, but she did.

In another section, of two cows of the same age, one gave 8,430 pounds of milk and 362 pounds of fat, but the other day gave only 1,690 pounds of milk and 67 pounds of fat. Is there a difference of eighty-eight dollars in the earning power of any two cows in your herd?

Building up a profitable dairy herd includes the selection of good individual cows. The rational method is to weigh the milk and test samples regularly for fat. Write to the dairy division, Ottawa, for information on cow-testing, so that your selection may be intelligent, so that your profits may be larger.

Should Conserve Petroleum

What Shall We Do When the Oil Is Gone Is the Question Now Asked

How much petroleum there is in the United States no one knows, writes Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, in an article on "Economic Preparedness." But at the present rate of consumption—265,000,000 barrels a year—it will soon be exhausted, for the Geological Survey's maximum estimate is 23,000,000,000 barrels.

"Whatever the supply," he says, "it should not be allowed in its crude state to compete with coal as fuel. Petroleum is a priceless resource, for it can never be replaced. Trees can be grown again on the soil from which they have been taken. But how can petroleum be produced? It has taken ages for nature to distill it in her subterranean laboratory. We do not even know her process. We may find a substitute for it, but have not yet. It is practically the one lubricant of the world today. Not a railroad wheel turns without its way being smoothed by it. We can make light and heat by hydro-electric power, but the great turbines move on bearings that are smothered in petroleum. From it we get the quick exploding gas which is to the motor and the airship what air is to the human body. To industry, agriculture, commerce and the pleasures of life, petroleum is now essential."

Were Captured Prisoners

Germany Not Keeping Faith With Released Prisoners

Among a batch of German prisoners who have arrived in England are two soldiers who only a few months ago were sent back from England to Germany as unfit for further service.

Both men on their arrival in England were recognized by the military authorities as having been badly wounded last summer. One of the men had actually lost an arm. In course of time the two men were, with others, sent back to Germany in exchange for British prisoners as incapacitated for further service, and it was of course never imagined that they would be seen again.

Evidently, however, the Germans are hard pressed for men, for the one armed soldier and his "incapacitated" comrade were once more sent to the trenches, where for the second time they fell into British hands.

Both men, when challenged by the military authorities at the camp to which they were sent, frankly admitted that they had been captured twice.

Seed Supplies For Special Grades

The establishing of special grades for seed of Red Fife and Marquis wheats, white oats and six-rowed barley at governemnt interior terminal elevators, which are well equipped for cleaning and handling seed grains, has resulted in a substantial supply of clean Marquis wheat of excellent quality, a lesser quantity of Red Fife wheat suitable for seeding, but not nearly enough oats and barley to meet the demand for good clean seed. Reports to hand indicate that shippers who hold warehouse receipts for seed oats are receiving ten to fifteen cents per bushel in advance of the trade price for commercial oats. The difficulty in securing an abundant supply of seed oats in these terminal elevators has been due to the prevalence of wild oats and barley as impurities which prevents No. 2 Canada Western oats being accepted for seed. These seed grades are available through the usual channels of commerce for grain.

Mother—No, Betty darling, I can't button your boots for you. Now you have a little sister you must learn to od things for yourself.

Betty—Shall I always have to do things for myself?

Mother—Yes, dear.

Betty—Then I don't fink I shall like life.—Punch.

Mrs. Brindle—Now Mary, I want you to be careful. This is some very old table linen—been in the family for over two hundred years and—

Mary—Ah, sure, ma'am, you needn't worry. I won't tell a soul, and it looks as good as new anyway.

George—Dad, what's the difference between cannibals and other folk?

Father—Cannibals, my son, eat their enemies; other people generally go no farther than to live on their friends and relatives.

"Do you writings bring you returns?" "Alas, yes."

The Imperial Ideal

Sir George Perley Speaks in London of Canadian Aspirations

Speaking at a luncheon given recently at the National Liberal club, London, in honor of representatives of the Overseas dominions, and at which Lord Crewe presided, Sir Geo. Perley, acting high commissioner for Canada, said that Canadians would not be willing to have their powers of self-government curtailed in any way. They had, in fact, been looking forward to the time when they might have something to say regarding matters of common interest to the empire—such as peace or war and foreign relations. "Our people," continued Sir George, "are proud to be doing their share, but it must be evident, when we carry our part of the burden of the empire, we should at the same time have a vote in all directions regarding matters of common concern.

"I do not wish to say anything which would appear like participation in a discussion of the fiscal questions which have aroused party controversy in England, but I may be permitted to say it seems vital that everything possible should be done to make the empire self-contained and leave us in a position to assert our economic influence. I am sure you will agree—leaving out the many questions on fiscal theory—that if a metal mined in Canada or Australia is needed as a finished product here, we certainly should keep it under our own control through its various changes. It is not consistent with our imperial dignity that it should be refined in Germany and sent back here as a finished product.

"Ever since confederation Canada had kept in view the imperial ideal. We refused to allow natural attraction toward that great republic, the United States, to draw us from our imperial connection.

Woman's Place In Politics

Mrs. McClung Does Not Favor the Formation of a Woman's Party

At a political meeting in Edmonton, Mrs. McClung spoke of the suffrage movement in general and the change which had recently come in Alberta. "Now the women have come to the last ditch and in Alberta and Manitoba have crossed it, and although not much is said openly," she said, "I believe there are inward tremblings of what is going to happen.

"People are afraid, and I am not blaming them. Changes are fearsome things! Just as new doors, new avenues are opened up for women, there are new ways for them to make mistakes, but mistakes are not necessarily fatal, or none of us would be here tonight!"

Mrs. McClung made it quite plain that she did not favor the formation of a woman's party. "I can see no future for such a movement," she said. "But I can see that the great independent, unfettered body of women voters, carefully studying the questions of human and social welfare, without bias, not looking for favors, or jobs, or preference, might become a factor in shaping the policies of governments, or in forming the platform of oppositions. It is only by careful, calm, determinate study, and hard work, unselfishly given, that this can be brought about.

"Women have a lot to learn, but that is nothing against them. The process is pleasant. It does not make so much difference where you are as the direction you are going? Women are now the leisure class; they have more spare time than men; for a large part of their work has been taken from them, and is done in factories. The ready made garment has come to stay—so has the electric washer, and iron—and we are glad to say many women are anxious to use their spare time to promote public welfare.

"We may as well admit that, in our legislation human welfare has lagged behind material welfare. Women are naturally the guardians of the race—the mother's instinct is to care for, nourish, serve and the world needs mothers, and mothering as it never needed them before."

Round up German Spies in Paris

The French secret service, which is well organized, has been busy rounding up the German spies in Paris who are working in the hotels and restaurants as "German-Swiss" waiters, porters and valets. Two hundred suspects were arested recently, and half that number has been imprisoned and fined. Those who have been proved to be of neutral birth will be interned or expelled from France when they have completed their term of imprisonment.

No one is permitted to talk over the telephone in France except in the native language, by order of the government. An alleged Swiss waiter at one of the best known hotels along the boulevards was overheard by a naval officer rejoicing over the telephone to a colleague on the heavy German artillery attack on Verdun When he was arrested the man proved to be a genuine Bosche, but the man he was talking to and who escaped was a German-Swiss, the secret service men said.

Saving the Birds of Passage

Have you ever wondered about the fate of the thousands of birds which cross the seas at migration times? In severe storms and when there are thick fogs, many of them are overpowered, or bewildered and die of exhaustion.

Many lighthouse keepers around the British Isles have adopted a splendid plan for saving the migratory birds, by constructing a great many perches and rests beneath the lights. These resting places have sheltered a large number of migrants when wind or fog has overpowered them.

The keeper of a lighthouse in the Isle of Wight said that it was now a rare occurrence to pick up dead birds around the light. The smaller birds made good use of the perches. It seems, in fact, that these death-luring lights have been changed into harbors of safety for the birds.

Famous Women Explorers

Recounting Some Marvellous Feats of the Fair Sex

There is scarcely a remote corner of the earth into which women have not carried brave hearts, and often frail bodies. They have gone where few men have ventured to go, and have not only added rich stores to our knowledge of the world we live in, but have done splendid pioneer work for the extension of our empire.

Miss Mary Kingsley was the first Briton to enter the terrible gorilla country in the Cameroons, and to explore the land of the Fangwes, the most blood-thirsty cannibals on earth, risking a hundred deaths on her journey.

Lady Baker was the first European to look on the Albert Nynaza, and much that we know of the secrets of Central Africa we owe to her clever pen. And Lady Baker has a formidable rival in another of her sex, Mrs. Jane Moir, who spent long and perilous years in the very heart of the Dark Continent, and was the chief instrument in adding Nyassaland to our colonies.

Few men have had a life so adventurous as Mrs. Bishop, a lady of frail physique, who has roamed the world from the Rockies to the Pacific islands.

She was the first woman to scale the almost inaccessible Long's Peak, in Colorado, and to visit the remote regions of Japan and China. She has travelled into the most dangerous Kurdistan and Asiatic Turkey; she has been captured by brigands in North America, led a Crusoe life in the Sandwich Islands, and has wrested all the secrets from a dozen other lands from Siberia to Ceylon.

Patagonia was almost an unknown country until Lady Florence Dixie, with a rare courage, set herself the task of exploring it some years ago, risking her life every day for months among the savage tribes, and, among other excellent work, discovered a race of men hitherto unknown.

No less adventurous is Miss Gordon Cumming, the story of whose travels outstrips fiction. She has "played Crusoe" on a score of islands in the Pacific, climbed the Himalayas, feasted with Fijians, checked a rebellion in Samoa, scaled California peaks, and travelled thousands of leagues in China and Ceylon and New Zealand.

In fact, it would almost be easier to say where she has not been than where her adventurous feet have taken her. It was, it is said, very largely through Miss Cumming's intimate knowledge of the Pamirs that our government was able to counter a dangerous Asiatic move by a European rival some time ago.

Mrs. Bullock-Workman is another lady who has done magnificent work in exploration. She has penetrated into most of the world's out-of-the-way regions, has toured India on a bicycle, and knows more of the Himalayas than any other human being, save her husband.

But it is chiefly as a mountaineer that Mrs. Workman has won fame, by scaling peaks compared with which the Alps are almost pigmies.

To this intrepid lady a climb of anything under 20,000 feet is mere child's play. She has left this giddy height far below her many times, and not long ago established a record in mountain climbing by camping out at an altitude of 24,300 feet—more than a mile and a half higher than Mont Blac!

Nor must we forget, among those women of enterprise and daring, Mrs. Theodore Bent, whose journeys of exploration, in her husband's company, have ranged from Asia Minor to Mashonaland, and from the Cyclades to Abyssinia and the Soudan.—London Answers.

Hog Pastures

Pigs make the cheapest gains on pasture. Trials at the North Dakota Experiment Station indicate that broods sows running on good pasture and nursing litters will do as well when receiving one to two and a half pounds of grain per each 100 pounds live weight of sow, as sows in dry lot receiving 2½ pounds grain per day per each 100 pounds light weight. The pasture just about cuts the feed cost in two. The pasture alone does not furnish enough feed for either the brood sow with litter or for the weaned pigs. They should be fed some grain, so as to make a rapid growth, in this way the spring pig can be ready for market before real cold weather sets in.

Alfalfa, clover, bromus and winter rye make the earliest pastures. When these have not been provided early spring seeding of such grains as oats and barley or rape are the next best thing.—Farm and Ranch Review.

Wool From Mary's Little Lamb

Nearly all English speaking boys and girls know that old nursery rhyme, "Mary had a little Lamb," but it is doubtful if they know that there really was a little girl named Mary who "had a little lamb." If not they will be even more surprised to hear that a bit of wool from the famous lamb is in the possession of the Historical Society of Summerville, Mass. The giver obtained this wool or yarn from an old lady in 1880; this lady was the 'Mary" of the rhyme.

The yarn was cut from a pair of stockings which Mary's mother knitted for her nearly a hundred years ago. Mary and the lamb made that trip to school in 1814; if you are good at dates you will remember that was the year before the great battle of Waterloo.

Farm Land Values Increasing in U.S.

Farm land values are increasing almost by leaps and bounds. Figures made public by the U.S. department of agriculture show that values for the United States, taken as a whole, increased 25.7 per cent in the past four years and 11.5 per cent last year. The figures are based upon reports from the department's field agents.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, but a pound of cure is worth a ton of I-told-you-so.

By June next Australia will have sent to the war 300 000 men from a population of 4½ millions.

The Object of the Allies

From Sir Edward Grey's Speech in Parliament Defending the Blockade

Let us also bear this in mind. I do no say that we are exercising these measures of blockade the least bit more for our allies than for ourselves. If we had no allies I have no doubt we should have done precisely the same thing, and, as the house says, it is our duty to this country to do it as effectively as possible. But do not let us forget that it is our duty to our allies as well. We are in this war with allies, a war forced upon Europe after every effort had been made to find a settlement without war, which could easily have been found, either by conference, as we suggested, or by reference to The Hague tribunal, as the Emperor of Russia suggested. Prussian militarism would not have any other settlement but war. We are now in this war with our allies. I say nothing of what the actual conditions of peace will be, because those are things we must discuss with our allies and settle in common with them. But the great object to be obtained—and until it is obtained the war must proceed—is that there shall not be this sort of militarism in Europe, which in time of peace would cause the whole continent discomfort by its continual menace, and then, when it thinks the moment has come that suits itself, would plunge the continent into war.

The whole of our resources are engaged in the war. Our maximum effort, whether it be military, naval, or financial, is at the disposal of our allies in carrying on this contest. With them we shall see it through to the end, and we shall slacken no effort. Part of that effort is and must remain that, whether it be in the interests of ourselves or of our allies, in the interests of the great cause—the great transcending cause, which unites us all together, which makes us feel that national life will not be safe and individual life will not be worth living unless we can achieve successfully the object of this war—in that common cause we shall continue to exert all our efforts to put the maximum possible pressure upon the enemy, and part of that pressure must be, and continue to be, doing the most we can to prevent supplies going to or from the enemy, using the navy to its full power, and, in common with our allies, sparing nothing, whether it be military, naval or financial effort, which this country can afford, to see the thing through with them to the end.

Do Not Criticize Their Allies

But the Most Severe Reproaches for England Come From Englishmen

To read the excerpts from the English papers as published in America you would think that all the inhabitants of Britain were slackers, strikers and muddlers. As the late Charles A. Dana said: "It is not news if a dog bites a man, but it is news if a man bites a dog." The unusual attracts attention. If the Welsh miners strike, if a society composed of five hundred of the 40 million people in the British Isles delcares that it is for nonresistance—that is news. It isn't news if three million Englishmen have enlisted to fight for England and are undergoing the merciless drill for ten hours a day.

The day I arrived home there were column headlines about two cases of grafting in public offices in one of the New York papers. By that criterion an outsider might have judged that every American public official was a grafter. You and I know that this is not true. Foreigners, from a glance at the newspapers, conclude that it is, and we object.

Any criticism of England in her own press the censors let through to America, but they would allow no criticism of their allies in their own press. According to the British press, no French or Russian general has ever been guilty of an error, and British generals have been guilty of little else.

"We don't care who gets the credit—what we want is to win this war," said an Englishman of the type that has a cold gray eye which seems rivette to the backbone. It struck me as a fine thought. I have heard Frenchmen say the same thing.—Frederick Palmer in Collier's Weekly.

Women Farmers in Britain

Government Will Train Women in Agricultural Pursuits

"Britons are coming slowly to a realization of the country's needs," declared the Hon. Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board, London, in addressing the inaugural of the Women's National Land Service Corps, which intends to undertake agricultural work during the absence at the front or in the government employ of the men of the British Isles.

Mr. Long declared that the government required co-operation of all classes, and heartily approved of the women's movement, which, he said, meant that women would now take even a larger share in the defence of the country.

"We want soldiers," said Mr. Long. "The government means to have sufficient soldiers, and we are getting them. But we also want to keep the land cultivated and obtain a maximum output, so that we may assist our overseas trade and our imperial position.

"There is a wide field open for women's activities. Women have proved themselves capable of work, which, before the war, they were thought unfitted to perform, and it is the farmers' patriotic duty not to employ a single man who can be spared for a more important occupation."

The government has announced its intention to employ a corps for the purpose of training women in agricultural pursuits.

A stately old aristocrat, on being requested by a rich and vulgar young fellow for permission to marry "one of his girls," replied: "Certainly; which would you prefer—the housemaid or the cook?"

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:: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

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FLORENCE WARDEN

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(Continued)

The simple gravity with which she whispered the well-known words struck her brother into momentary silence.

And before he could recover himself the door opened and Paul came in.

It ws amazing to the younger man to see how confidently the bridegroom bore himself. He came in with the air of a man who has been bored by being kept away from his bride by an impertinent trifler.

"Well, am I too soon? Have you had your talk out?" he inquired in the most matter-of-fact manner in the world.

"No," said Lady Ursula, rising from the sofa with a smile, as if nothing untoward had happened. "There's no more to say—by either of us."

And Paul saw, as he looked into her beautiful, clear eyes, how things had gone. He laid his hand tenderly upon her arm.

"You are not going back with your brother?" he said, confidently.

"No, Paul."

The bridegroom turned civilly, but with an air of authority, to his brother-in-law.

"I think that settles the matter," said he.

The young man shrugged his shoulders.

"Yes, I suppose so," he said. Then he added bitterly; "I suppose there's nothing for me to do but to let her walk into misery with her eyes open."

In a moment Lady Ursula was beside him, expostulating gently.

"Don't say that, Tom. Don't say anything to hurt, anything that you might be sorry for afterwards."

"There's no fear of that," said the young man abruptly. "All I'm sorry for is that I didn't know before what I know now. I would have locked you up in your own room till I'd seen this fellow safely out of the country."

"Oh, hush, hush!"

Paul, smiling and cool, said gently: "Let him talk. It will do him good to let off the steam a little. He knows that I can't have him up for slander, now that I'm one of the family."

The last words stung Lord Eastling to the quick. Yes, that was the truth. This rascal, who was braving him, who was carrying off his own sister to certain unhappiness, was actually a member of his family by this unfortunate marriage. The young man walked, with an excalamation of rage and impatience, to the door. With his fingers on the handle he turned.

"I can't say anything more than I have said," he stammered out, addressing his sister. "It was my fault that you ever met this man, my fault for taking you to a house where the guests were not properly chosen. I feel that I have brought this upon you. If you won't go home with me now, I can't help it. But I shall never forgive myself."

He swung out of the room hastily, shutting the door. Lady Ursula flew to call him back, but Paul intercepted her, standing between her and the door.

He was looking grave and determined.

"You must choose," said he. "If you go out after him, you must go back with him. I've been insulted, grossly insulted, by this boy, and though he's your brother, I can't forgive him—yet."

There was a struggle going on within poor Lady Ursula's breast, between the old feelings of love and sympathy for the brother whom she had always loved, the brother who now represented to her all the old family feelings and interests against a new and untried world, on the one hand, and the new passion to which she had of late so innocently given herself up.

For a moment she hesitated, then bursting into tears and covering her face, she whispered:

"If I must choose, Paul, you know I can only choose one way, the way I've chosen."

He was quick to take advantage of her yielding mood.

"Listen, Ursula," said he gently, "I want you to listen. Supposing I were really the rascal your brother pretends that I am, what would you do then? For I should be your husband, you know, just the same?"

She looked up in a sort of terror.

"Oh, Paul, don't say such things. They are terrible!" whispered she.

"Well, I should like to have an answer. I want to understand your point of view."

She dashed her tears obediently away, and tried to answer quietly, as she wished.

"I suppose," she said at last, timidly, "my point of view is that, when you have deliberately and of your own original impulse chosen one man out of all the world to be your guide and protector for life, and when you have sworn before God to honor and obey him, you can't go back."

"And if, after all, he proves to be a wrong 'un?" demanded Paul. "What would you do then?"

Lady Ursula paused, looked down, while a slight tinge of pink color spread gradually over her face and throat.

"I should pray for him," she whispered softly.

She had felt instinctively from the beginning of her acquaintance with Paul Payne that his religious feelings were not so keen as her own, although she had no idea what a gulf there lay between the mind of the man she loved and her own. But she had carefully avoided any talk that could offend or bore him by insistence on a tpoic which he did not care for, and so it happened that this modest whisper came upon him with the force of a revelation.

For a moment he said nothing: then he bent down and kissed her hair.

It seemed to the innocent woman that this was an act of homage to her beliefs. It was not exactly that, but it was the nearest approach to it that the rascal Paul Payne, alias Syd Tomkinson, had ever performed.

CHAPTER IV.

On the following morning, when Paul and Lady Ursula were at breakfast in their sitting room, Paul who spoke excellent French, asked the waiter whether the gentleman who had followed them into the room on the previous night was staying at the hotel.

A flush of interest and surprise came into the eyes of the bride as she heard this question, and the answer, which was in the negative. As soon as they were alone, she looked up at her husband and said:

"Tom's gone back to England, of course. What else could he do, poor boy?"

Paul, good humored as he generally was, could not yet speak of his brother-in-law and his outrageous conduct with absolute equanimity.

"I hope he's satisfied with the amount of discomfort he's caused us both," he commented rather drily.

Lady Ursula looked across the table at her husband with timid but adoring eyes. Strong as her new love was, the ties of the old affections were as powerful as ever within her, and she was perfectly certain that her brother's action in pursuing them and in accusing Paul was only undertaken because of his profound conviction that his sister was in danger. But it was necessary to be careful. She was used to dealing gently with Paul's susceptibilities, for she knew that her own strong religious convictions were not shared by him, and that she would run grave risks of losing her influence over him if she were to insist on expounding her own views. Tact had been supremely needful in the old home life at Wintersand, and it stood her in good stead now.

"He has been misled. He would never be intentionally disagreeable to anyone," she said softly.

"He's old enough," said Paul, "to use more judgment.

She made no comment. Indeed she felt convinced that there was much more to be said for her brother and his point of view than her husband was ready to admit. Paul saw this, and was displeased. He did not show his displeasure by harshness, or even sullenness, but instead of taking his bride for a walk along the boulevards, as he had proposed to do, he said that he must send off some telegrams to England, and suggested that she meanwhile should write to her people and complain of her brother's high-handed conduct.

Lady Ursula was submissive and gentle, although she looked, as she felt, bitterly disappointed. There was no doubt that the married life which was to be the crown of her love had begun most inauspiciously, and it seemed to her that already she was discovering in Paul a certain coolness which his amiable manners and good temper had previously made it impossible for her to suspect in him.

But she was far from suspecting that Paul had intended from the outset to go out by himself that morning, and that he had an appointment of the most pressing nature to keep.

He took care, therefore, not to let her go with him, but slipped quickly out of the room, with an air of great haste, after a kiss which she felt to be perfunctory.

A chill went to her heart as she, sensitive to the slightest change in him, realized that he was anxious to get away, and that her wish would not avail to keep him at her side.

She went to the window, and saw him go down the street at a brisk pace, without a look behind.

Within a few minutes of his being out of sight of his wife, Paul got into a fiacre, and giving the driver an address on the boulevards, was taken quickly to a well known cafe, at the door of which he was saluted with a familiar nod and a few words of curt welcome by a couple of men, in good clothes of somewhat sporting cut, who were easily recognizable as Englishmen of a type far removed from the best.

(To be Continued)

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YOUR EYES

The Allies Will Not Stop

Berlin may realize that the war is lost already in the sense that it can never be won. Berlin may see all the rest that lies ahead in the way of failure, defeat and retribution. But Germany is not yet in the position, it may be many months before she is placed in the position, where the allies can compel upon her such terms as to the present and such conditions as to the future which they mean to compel upon Germany before they shall ever be willing to negotiate the close of the war. This situation, in truth, might be summed up as one where Germany wants to stop now but cannot: the allies will not.—New York Press.

George—Dad, what's the difference between cannibals and other folk?

Father—Cannibals, my son, eat their enemies; other people generally go no farther than to live on their friends and relatives.

In British Columbia a government bill has been introduced to provide homesteads and loans for returned soldiers, with provisions to prevent the lands getting into the hands of speculators.

The Power of God

Some Precepts Adopted for the Boy Scout Movement

A Scoutmaster once told me that one of his chief aims was "to bring boys into the presence of God."

You can never bring boys into the presence of God, because they are in that presence always.

This is one of the first things to remember when considering religion for boys.

Our Scouting is "Scouting for Boys," and when we are talking about the directly religious side of our work, we must remember it is religion for boys we are speaking about, and not the religion of elder people, which they so often think boys out to have.

It is almost too old a saying, "a boy is essentially a religious being," but it is well to remember that true religion is something that comes out of the boy's own heart.

We can, however, help the boys to realize the presence of God. There is nature study, for example, and the revelation of God through human beings and the power to resist sin. Every boy knows he has some power of this kind, but he may not realize it is the power of God.

Help your boys to realize the need of God, that He is absolutely necessary for the carrying on of their troop. Take the Scout promise, and the Scout law as absolute basis of the Scout movement. Hold these up as the highest ideal to your Scouts, and let them realize their importance. Then you will find the boys understand the need of the presence and the help of God. They will, in fact, gradually begin to understand the Christ ideal.

When you try to climb the highest mountain you need a rope to help you, and, as Scouts, when we are trying to climb to the highest ideals, we must have the help of God. The boys will understand that. If you have your court of honor and speak frankly on the ten Scout laws, the demand for the highest and strongest will come from the boys themselves.

The "Scouts Own" must be the result of the boys' religion and their desire for help. You must not have one to force religion on the boys.

There is a great battlefield of sin in which our boys must take their part, and you will find boys who are ready to take their part in this battle, and who will go down on their knees to ask for help and to thank God because their troop is doing well.

In the great war with Germany I am certain we are going to win. I cannot tell you why I am cretain, but we all feel it, and perhaps the reason is that we are all determined to endure to the end.

We believe that our nation has a reserve of strength that will enable us to get up again and again, no matter how often we may be knocked down. It is just the same with Scouts and the power of God. When our Scouts seem down, or our troops seem down, we have always this wonderful power to lift them and us up again.

God will never fail us. When our boys realize there is a power which will keep them faithful to the end, it is a tremendous encouragement, but it is for us, who are officers of this great movement, to lead the way.

Smutty Wheat

Records Show Farmers Lose Much Because of the Smut

There was inspected at Winnipeg during the months of September, October, November and December, 1915, 2,369,500 bushels of smutty wheat. The great bulk of this wheat would have graded No. 1 Northern had it not been smutty. The average price of No. 1 Northern for the four months named was just about $1.02 a bushel; the average deduction for smut was 8c a bushel, but, in view of the fact that all of the smutty wheat would not have graded No. 1 Northern, the reduction in price has been placed at 7c On the amount inspected as smutty, this shows a loss of $168,865, but this by no means covers the entire loss: it only shows the loss in price on the wheat marketed, and makes no allowance for the loss in yield where smut took the place of good wheat in the heads; it takes no account of the loss on oats and barley, which was extremely heavy also. J. H. Grisdale, director-general of the experimental farms of Canada, estimated the loss by smut in the whole of Canada in 1914 at $15,000,000 and in view of the greatly increased acreage in the west in 1915, it is probable that the loss through smut very greatly exceeded $15,000,000 for the whole of Canada in 1915.

Life Through a Straw

The deeds of 1,316 non-coms. and privates were announced on January 14 to have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. Many of the deeds, notably those associated with the saving of life, were among the most thrilling ever reported.

Not the least remarkable is that performed by Lance-Corp. C. Bates, Royal Berkshire Regiment. This heroic soldier went out in front of our line and brought in a wounded officer under heavy fire. The officer was wounded in the throat, and was being suffocated, but Lance-Corp. Bates forced a straw down his throat, thus enabling him to breathe and suck water from a bottle.

Irregular Attendance At Saskatchewan Schools

Proportion of High School Pupils to Public School Pupils in Saskatchewan

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina)

In his report for 1914 the minister of education states that 2,843 pupils doing high school work were enrolled in the public schools of the province and 2,926 in the high schools and collegiate institutes. The total number of students above Grade 8 was therefore 5,769—the number enrolled in Grades 1 to 8 was 108,216. That is to say, for every 1,000 pupils in these grades there were in Saskatchewan 53 pupils doing more advanced work. This proportion is below that of 27 States in the American Union, according to the statistics of 1910. In these 27 States there were from 56 to 118 high school pupils for every 1,000 pupils enrolled in the elementary schools.

A chief cause for the relatively small proportion of Saskatchewan school children that are receiving a secondary education is irregular attendance in the elementary grades. This results in such slow progress that the children reach the age limit for compulsory education whilst still in junior classes and drop out of school.

Our Losses

Many Former Boy Scouts and Scoutmasters Who Have Fallen at the Front

Our brotherhood has sustained very heavy losses during the year. Of our commissioners, not less than 338 are on service, and of these, seven have fallen in action.

We have between 25,000 and 30,000 of our members serving with the colors. These generally have won a most gratifying name for the military value of the Scouts' training, as well as individual honor for themselves (including one V.C.); but it is only natural that out of such a force we should have to deplore the loss of a very large number of promising young comrades. They have, however, done well. Their sacrifice is not thrown away. Their splendid example has set a standard for others to follow, and is vitalizing a living memorial to themselves in the form of an efficient, duty-bound, young citizenhood.

The actual losses among our Scoutmasters have been exceedingly heavy, and it is this that threatens the movement with a serious set-back after the war, unless we take adequate steps to discount it.

On the other hand, I feel that wonderful possibilities lie before us if we only put ourselves in position to deal with them.

But what we shall need most will be a supply of good officers directly peace is proclaimed.

To this end we are already enlisting the interests of a number of sympathizers by making them honorary associates of the movement, under the title of "Old Scouts," in the hope that they may help us to fill our gaps. We have been fortunate enough to secure the services of 181 gentlemen to act in the place of commissioners absent on service, and a goodly number of Scoutmasters have joined us.

But the full supply of officers is a matter of vital importance to our ultimate expansion of success.

Children to be Potato Growers

Compulsory potato growing is part of the plan for the Boys' and Girls' club, run under the auspices of the extension department of the Manitoba Agricultural college, for this summer. The 10,000 members will plant from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an acre to potatoes. It is expected that they will plant altogether about 1,000 acres in "spuds," and that they produce about 200,000 bushels valued at $150,000. The reason potato growing is made compulsory is because there is likely to be a decreased acreage this year. The club has an annual garden competition, and prizes are awarded. Winnipeg merchants have added extra prizes for this year. Each member of the club will receive a package of California poppy seed from the government to help beautify the country. Eggs of bred-to-lay strains are said to be difficult for the club members to secure.

Statistics of Fire Losses

At the recent annual meeting of the commission of conservation a resolution was passed requesting the various provincial goverments to take steps to secure complete reports of all losses from fires occurring within their boundaries, and the extent, if any, to which the property was insured.

Farm Land Values Increasing in U.S.

Farm land values are increasing almost by leaps and bounds. Figures made public by the U.S. department of agriculture show that values for the United States, taken as a whole, increased 25.7 per cent. in the past four years and 11.5 per cent. last year. The figures are based upon reports from the department's field agents.

Spokane, Washington, laundrymen have begun to urge their patrons to use white goods. A printed notice reads that since the war began many of the dyes used to color wash goods will not stand washing. Red and black dyes are the colors that "run" the most, according to the laundrymen.

Invention of the Telephone

Brantford Claims to be the Birthplace of the Telephone

Sam Slick's perpetual reminder of the proneness of New Englanders to declare that the steamboat, the railway, the electric telegraph, and everything else worth noticing were invited in New England by Yankees is suggested in the celebration of the birth of the telephone in Boston. At 109 Court street a commemorating tablet has been placed bearing the following inscription:

"Here the telephone was born June 2, 1875. The Bostonian Society and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company placed this tablet March 10, 1916."

As the city of Brantford is preparing to celebrate the birth of the telephone in that city, this claim by the Intellectual Capital of the United States shoud not be allowed to pass unchallenged. According to this quotation from the evidence of the inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, given in the government telephone suit, and by him forwarded to Mr. T. H. Preston of the Brantford Expositor, the claim of Brantford antedates that of Boston by a year:

"A long series of experiments were made at Tutela Heights, Brantford, during the summer of 1874 with a human ear taken from a dead subject. Upon speaking into the ear the little bones attached to the membrane were seen to be in vibration, and tracings of these vibrations were obtained upon smoked glass, showing the forms of vibration characteristic of the elements of speech.

"The experiments with the ear suggested converting the harp telephone into a membrane speaking telephone modelled after the human ear by attaching one of the reeds of the harp telephone to a stretched membrane, thus forcing it to copy the movements of the air during the utterance of a sound. This culminated in the invention in Brantford in 1874 of what is now known as 'the telephone,' but which was then more properly called 'the electric speaking telephone,' to distinguish it from previously existing telephones which were not electric or did not speak."

According to the inventor the telephone was devised in Brantford in 1874 and made in Boston in 1875. This fully entitled Brantford to her name Telephone City. There the idea was conceived and the experiments made which resulted in the perfecting of the instruments and the first electrical transmission of the human voice in Boston one year later.—Toronto Globe.

Future Train-speed

Costs Too Much to Operate a Train at a Higher Speed Than at Present

Impatient travellers may have wondered why train-speeds have not accelerated appreciably in the past few years, despite the advent of electric traction and the prophecies of speeds of 100, 200, perhaps 300 miles an hour. In this, however, they will be disappointed, according to a contributor to "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," who declares that speeds greater than those of our day will never be realized for ordinary train-service, for the simple but sufficient reason that they cost too much.

There is no question about the fact that greater power can be concentrated in an electric locomotive than in one operated by steam, but it does not follow that railroad companies will accelerate the speed of their trains because they have conveniently the power necessary to do so. Within one decade after the locomotive first began hauling regular trains the world was informed that the speed of one hundred miles an hour would be achieved by railway trains in the near future. When years elapsed and the 100-miles-an-hour velocity was not achieved, people interested put down a mile a minute, or 60 miles an hour, as the common speed of coming railway operating, but even that pace never became common but was attained for short distances on particular trains.

Ever since the steam locomotive was developed to approach to present capacity it has been practicable to run light trains at speeds approximating the mile-a-minute pace, but that speed has been rarely indulged in. Those familiar with fast-train operating are aware that effecting high-train speed is expensive to railway companies and that the people enjoying the luxury are not inclined to pay for the same expense incurred. It may be affirmed without fear of successful contradiction that all the luxury trains run at speeds over fifty miles an hour have been sources of loss to the companies operating them.

Shorter Tonnage is the Prediction

When the estimates of the department of trade and commerce were taken up in the house, Sir George Foster frankly stated that during the coming season there was likely to be a considerably greater shortage of ocean tonnage than last year. It probably will be necessary, he said, to do many things we do not want to do and present avenues of trade may be interrupted.

Madge—I wonder why Lucille keeps her lips pursed up that way.

Margaret—Oh, she believes in preparedness.

A new order in France grants a soldier stripes according to the number of times he has been wounded.

Rural Schools

Male Teachers in Rural Districts Are Becoming Scarce

Half a century ago a female teacher in charge of a country school was a rarity; now seven or eight out of ten rural teachers are women. Without expressing any opinion as to the advantages or disadvantages of this widespread replacement, it is quite proper to inquire how it has been automatically effected. It has been due not to any deliberate exercise of authority, but to the irresistible operation of economic forces that should be discoverable if they have not been already disclosed.

There can hardly be any doubt in the mind of those engaged in the professional administration of our educational system that in rural schools one of the promoting causes of the substitution of women for men has been the fact that it is always difficult and often quite impracticable for a teacher who is a married man to secure a suitable house in which to keep his family. In order that he may be in a position to do this he gives up work he likes, chooses some other less important calling, and gravitates to the country village, where he can find a home for his wife and children.

In order to check the operation of the great disturbing forces at work and restore some good men to the teaching profession in rural schools, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has proposed, as a social service scheme, to build a home for every rural school teacher in the United States. This proposal, thus baldly stated, may safely be pronounced chimerical, but it might easily prove to have enough of force in it to make a good beginning of a reform which could be carried on and out indefinitely into widespread regions of Canada as well as the United States.

The most potent cause of inefficiency in the rural schools is the frequent changes of teachers. The great majority of the young women in charge of them pass from one section to another every year. They do not stay long enough in one school to become acquainted with their pupils, and many of them make no attempt to confer with the parents about the needs, wants, capacities and character of the children. A change of some sort is needed if the outlay by the ratepayers on public school education is not to remain as it is now, largely wasted through remediable defects in the system.—Toronto Globe.

Far Away Fields

And the Joy of the Plain Country Near Home

Like many another person of the present day, I have, from time to time, travelled as far as my means would permit—and a little farther—exploring countries new and strange, or new and strange to me, climbing high mountains, sailing broad seas, and making the acquaintance of coasts as full of wonder and of mystery, swept by the winds of gulls, washed by green waves, as were the far shores of Odysseu's wide adventure to Odysseus. And I have had huge enjoyment in it all, standing to watch, at distant corners of the earth, the pageant of wind and wave and cloud, trudging up unknown hills in a fine mood of adventure, driving across mountain passes into countries as fresh and as enchanting as if they had been created overnight to meet this first fresh sense of quest.

Yet sometimes, and oftentimes, I realize that no strange shore or wonderful mountain range has brought a sense of pleasure quite so deep as that which comes at moments in mere country, the plain country of the land of home. I do not mean any of the show regions of America—the glories of the Canadian Rockies, the wonders of the Yosemite are unknown to me. I mean the common country of old-fashioned fences and winding roads, where tangles of alder and sumac cluster by the gray rails of grayer stone—common country, where the hay grows long in June, and the woods creep close to the hayfields, and a little stream, perhaps, goes threading its way softly between the grasses.

Here is no sense of effort in your enjoyment; all is near and dear, familiar, perhaps for generations a part of your forefathers' lives. There is no need to try your eyes to take in the meaning of jagged rock outlines and heaped earth masses, or stretches of desert sand. You have not purchased an expensive ticket whose worth, to the uttermost penny, must be extracted from the panorama before you, making you study it anxiously, eager to do your duty by every shade and outline. You do not have to strain to the sublime, as you do when confronted by scenery, capitalized scenery—capitalized in every sense of the word; you do but sit quietly upon some green bank, full of unforced pleasure that hardly names itself pleasure, so unconscious it is.—From "The Point of View," in the March Scribner.

"How do you make a distinction between popular and classical music?" asked the very young man.

"Oh, that's easy," answered the dispenser of home-grown philosophy. "It's popular if I enjoy it, and it is classic if I don't."

You never can tell. A man may be perfectly honest and still have a different umbrella every time it rains.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The saving in the Soup Tureen Bovril makes soups and stews so much more nourishing that they can often take the place of expensive joints. It saves many dollars in the kitchen. Bovril is the concentrated goodness of the best beef—so strong that it cannot possibly be manufactured in cheap cubes. Insist upon the real thing—Bovril in the Bovril bottle.

A would-be humorist, meeting an Irishman, thought he would be funny at his expense. "Hello, Mike!" he said. "I'll give you eight pence for a shilling.

"Will ye now?" asked Mike.

"Yes," said the humorist. The Irishman handed over the shilling, and his friend put eightpence into his palm in return. "Eight in pence," he explained. "Not bad, is it?"

"No," answered Mike, "but the shilling is!"

It is reported that the British board of agriculture are framing a great scheme, for the employment of female labor on the land, and an active canvass may shortly be commenced. 400,000 women will be required to take the places of the male agriculturists who have joined the colors.

A daily newspaper will be started by the German prisoners of war at Fort Henry, Ont.

Every Neuralgic Headache Cured!
Use "Nerviline"—It Won't Fail

The Miraculous Healing Power of this Liniment Is Unfailing

RUB ON NERVILINE

There may be a thousand pains; yet, excepting sciatica, neuralgia is the worst. Most remedies are not strong enough or penetrating enough to relieve neuralgia. You know everything you have tried has failed to give you even momentary relief, and you have decided that neuralgia must be borne forever.

Do not make this mistake—try NERVILINE.

Apply it to the sore spot. Notice the glow that spreads deeper and wider as Nerviline's curative power is carried further and further into the tissue. How quickly the pain is soothed! How rapidly it lessens! In a little while you have forgotten the pain—it has actually gone.

Neuralgia gives Nerviline an opportunity of demonstrating its superiority over all other pain remedies. Not magic, as you might imagine after you have used it—simply the application of scientific knowledge to the relief of pain.

Nerviline is a great outcome of modern medical ideas. You cannot afford to be without it, because pain comes quickly and comes to us all. Guaranteed to cure the aches and pains in the whole family. Large bottles, 50 cents, trial size, 25 cents; at druggists, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Young Man, Don't Wait Until You are Fifty
Before you begin to Save Up For Old Age.
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
WILL SAVE MONEY AND MAKE MONEY FOR YOU
Talk With One of Our Agents.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Has been the standard for years. The mica fills the pores in the spindle. Saves friction, wear and money.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Co.,
Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

MICA AXLE GREASE
THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

They Shot Him

A Predatory Hawk Is Used to Point a Moral Lesson

Cora Francis Stoddart, the presiding genius of the Scientific Temperance Federation of Boston, had occasion to get up some ammunition for a local option fight in Hudson, Mass. One of the features was a stuffed hawk that had annoyed some farmers by killing their hens. The angry farmers shot the hawk and stuffed it. Miss Stoddart put the hawk on exhibition in Hudson with the legend:

"This hawk killed forty hens. Did the farmers license him? They shot him."

The farmers did not say. "That what's the use, let 'em go on killing the hens so we can get the feathers."

They did not say, "If we kill this hawk some other hawk will come and why discriminate between hawks? If we could kill all the hawks at once it would be different."

The farmers did not say, "Taht hawk has got a lot of money invested is claws and we don't want to destroy all his property."

The farmers did not say, "I am against interfering with a hawk's personal liberty. Hasn't he a right to make his living just as he sees fit? Why should we interfere with a hawk's private business and dictate to him as to what he shall eat and drink."

The farmers did not try to work off any of this sort of rot. They destroyed the hawk that was destroying their chickens. Just so it is proposed to destroy the institution known as the saloon which is grinding up the sons and daughters of men in order to make money out of their downfall.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Extend Scope of Act

Industrial Dispute Measure to Cover War Munitions Work

The announcement that an order-in-council has been passed extending the scope of the industrial disputes investigation act, hitherto embracing only public utilities to include all branches of the war munitions business is of exceptional interest in labor and manufacturing circles in view of the allegiance that certain shell plants and other firms engaged on war work were not paying fair wages and the efforts of the trades and labor congress of Canada to have a fair wage clause inserted in all British contracts for munitions. When 10 or more persons are employed they can now demand a board of conciliation to investigate wages or conditions of employment and the company must agree to reference of the disputes to arbitration by a tribunal of three, one appointee representing the workers, another the company and the third named by the department of labor.

The amendment to the act brings within its scope all firms in Canada engaged in the production of war supplies. In lieu of the fair wage clause which the trades and labor congress officials unsuccessfully sought to have inserted in munitions contracts, boards of conciliation will now be compulsory where the workers demand them to adjust their grievances, and pending such investigations there can be no strikes, nor can any munitions firm lock out its employees.

Hard up For Metal In Germany

Perhaps the most amazing example of economy of a nation is the way metal of all kinds is collected by the Germans. Not only are such obvious things as copper kettles, pans, handles, door knobs, and fire irons collected, but everything in the metal line.

The German housewife cleans her teeth in the morning. When the tube of toothpaste is empty it is not thrown away, but sent for the use of the government. The tinfoil paper in which tea is put up is kept carefully, and the same with the "silver paper" round chocolate.

The various town councils advertise regularly for old metal of all kinds. From all towns the collection passes to the great German government foundries at Mulden where it is melted down and distributed to the ammunition factories to be transformed into shells and bullets.

A visiting minister, preaching in a town famous for its horse races, vigorously denounced the sport. The principal patron of the church always attended the races, and of this the clergyman was later informed.

"I'm afraid I touched one of your weaknesses," said the pastor not wishing to offend the wealthy one, "but it was quite unintentional, I assure you."

"Oh, don't mind that," said the sportsman genially. "It's a mighty poor sermon that don't hit me somewhere."

"Hear how old Worgram got even with the war?"

"No! How'd he do it?"

"Well, when the war cut off the dye stuffs, Wogram cut off his whiskers."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Approximately 234,472 citizens of military age in the United States now outside the army have had military training.

Mining Industry

Ontario Man Enthusiastic About Manitoba Gold Fields

Spring and the work which will start then will decide whether or not Manitoba has the richest goldfields in the world, in the opinion of Henry Cecil, of Haileybury, Ont., a noted mining man. Mr. Cecil has large properties at Gold Lake, about 35 miles east of Lake Winnipeg and 100 miles from this city.

All winter Mr. Cecil has been taking machinery and supplies across the lake to stock up his mine for the summer. During the summer it is difficult to take in supplies for the road is over muskeg and is passable only when frozen. All loads must be moved by canoes in the open season.

The shaft on Mr. Cecil's claim is down 50 feet, and the indications are now better than they were on the surface. He expects things to become very interesting shortly. Other claims are being worked industriously, and much machinery and mining apparatus has been installed. Mr. Cecil has 100 miners working for him. He expects to see Gold Lake become one of the most famous regions in the world. Beside gold the district holds deposits of copper and zinc.—Free Press.

SPRING BLOOD IS WATERY BLOOD

How to Get New Health and New Strength at This Season

Spring ailments are not imaginary. Even the most robust find the winter months most trying to their health. Confinement indoors, often in overheated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, the office, the shop and the school—taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery and is clogged with impurities. Some people have headaches and a feeling of langour. Others are low-spirited and nervous. Still others are troubled with disfiguring pimples and skin eruptions; while some get up in the morning feeling just as tired as when they went to bed. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order and that a medicine is needed. Many people take purgative medicines in the spring. This is a serious mistake. You cannot cure yourself with a medicine that gallops through your system and leaves you weaker still. This is all that a purgative does. What you need to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine that will enrich the blood and soothe the jangled nerves. And the one always reliable tonic and blood purifier is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills not only banish spring weakness but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism and other diseases due to bad blood. In proof of this Mrs. D. E. Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask., says: "About a year ago I was badly run down, my nerves were all unstrung, and I could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. As I was a long way from a doctor I determined to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in the course of a few weeks I felt like a new person. As an all round restorative I can heartily recommend this medicine."

If you are ailing this spring you cannot afford, in your own interest, to overlook so valuable a medicine as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Killing Germs by Machinery

In order to prevent epidemics a wonderful system of regular daily disinfection is now carried out behind the battle lines, and war is waged against microbes on a wholesale scale. Specially designed machines are used in carrying out this work. Each machine consists of a steam lorry with two huge portable disinfectors, which are able to disinfect the clothes of a battalion of men in two hours. The cleasing agency is steam, which is generated by the lorry engine itself, and this plays upon the garments and articles placed inside two large cylinders mounted on the waggon. A very long section of the front can be covered by these portable killers of germs in the field, and more than one epidemic has been nipped in the bud, thanks to their timely aid.

A Cure for Rheumatism.—A painful and persistent form of rheumatism is caused by impurities in the blood, the result of defective action of the liver and kidneys. The blood becomes tainted by the introduction of uric acid, which causes much pain in the tissues and in the joints. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are known to have effected many remarkable cures, and their use is strongly recommended. A trial of them will convince anyone of their value.

He Did It

She always demanded instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up and she sent her little son John to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house.

"But, mother," began John.

"John, I told you to shut the trap."

"Yes, but mother—"

"John, shut that trap!"

"All right, mother, if you say so—but—"

Whereupon John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. Four hours later the family gathered for dinner, but Aunt Mary, who was staying with the mother, did not appear. The mother did not have to ask many questions. John answered the first one:

"Mother, she is on the roof."

"Any call here for a husband?" asked a fresh youth of a dignified saleswoman.

"Are you looking for a market?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Then get up on the 10-cent counter, please."

I STOPPED MY CATARRH SUFFERING OVER NIGHT

I Gladly Tell How—FREE

Heals 24 Hours of Every Day

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming, or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder, no plaster, no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different—something delightful and healthful—something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger, and put out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—**FREE.** I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I AM FREE — YOU CAN BE FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretely. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality. But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz, Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send the postal card or write me a letter to-day. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that it can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite M 1101
142 Mutual Street - Toronto, Ont.

How Portgual Can Help

Portugal's entry into the war will be of some value to the allies. By a treaty going back to the early years of the last century, Portugal is an ally of Great Britain, is bound in the event of war to take a certain share in the hostilities if called upon.

Hitherto Portugal has contented herself with rendering some assistance in Africa, but presumably Germany's declaration of war upon her will incline her to more active efforts. Whether she will despatch an expeditionary army abroad remains to be seen. At most she could spare only 75,000 men, while her naval forces are negligible. It is more likely, therefore, that she will place her ports and colonial possessions at the allies' disposal and turn over to them many of the German ships whose seizure has been the direct cause of the outbreak of hostilities.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

Captain Roald Amundsen, according to a Central News despatch from Christiania, will start on a North Pole expedition in the spring of 1917. As money conditions are now more favorable, he has decided to accept the subsidy of 200,000 kroner granted by the Storthing before the outbreak of the war, but which he had not accepted ont the ground that in the new conditions the state might find more useful employment for the money.

Captain Amundsen, the despatch adds, intends to use a new 100-ton motor vessel, and to sail from Behring Strait towards the Pole and to return between Spitzbergen and Greenland.

Useful Hints

Wheat Wizard of the West Speaks of Things Which Make for Big Crops

Seager Wheeler, the wheat wizard of Saskatchewan, was interviewed by the Manitoba Free Press recently, and in the course of an interesting chat, he laid great emphasis on the need of summerfallow and the care that should be exercised this season in planting wheat on stubble land in view of the terrible dose of wild oats which the west suffered from last year. Mr. Wheeler is himself increasing rather than diminishing his amount of summerfallow for the present season.

Among the many experiments which he is carrying on is that of the testing of Soudan grass, which bids fair to be an excellent substitute for fodder corn, and more easily and cheaply grown. While not considering that his experiment so far warranted definitely recommending it as a crop, Mr. Wheeler is well satisfied that his experiments in this line will lead to results.

He is also experimenting extensively with Siberian alfalfas and is getting very good results, particularly from the variety known as Cossack. He finds these alfalfas both drought resisting and frost resisting, two very strong recommendations for growing in the Canadian west.

He has had particularly good luck with his clovers and already has quite a supply of seed. Mr. Wheeler is firmly of the opinion that the west must produce its own seed for many of these plants if permanent success is to be achieved in their growing. Mr. Wheeler is a very strong advocate of deeper plowing and is getting good results along this line with a small tractor. He believes that the small tractor, one or at most two men machines, have a very definite place in the farming economy of the west, and that, too, without any detriment to horse breeding, but rather the contrary. In plowing with these tractors he very strongly recommends a small light packer behind the tractor to immediately press down the furrow and retain the moisture, the heavier packer to come later.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

I was cured by Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Albert Co., N.B. GEO. TINGLEY.

Squire—You say you are too old for the army, and you can't do heavy work. What can you do?

The Weary One—Well, wot's the greenhouse to keep hout the hinsects?

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

There are known to be held in German ports 83 British merchant ships, eighty interned at the outbreak of war, and three captured, of an aggregate tonnage of 180,714 tons.

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
ROYAL
YEAST CAKES
QUICK
PURE
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG
MONTREAL

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.
Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.
MADE IN CANADA
E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Had a Grievance

Private Sniggs had been badly wounded, but it wasn't that which made him frown and mutter to himself.

"Wot's up, matey?" called another wounded Tommy from the next bed in the sunny word of a big hospital in England.

"Well, it's this way," was the reply, after a bit of hesitation. "Yer see, the bullet that put me 'ere got me in the ribs an' then paid a visit to old 'Awkins, who was standin' next me in the trench, an' jus' took a bit o' flesh out of 'is arm.

"Course I'm glad 'e wasn't 'urt bad. But 'e's stuck to my bullet an' gorn an' given it to 'is girl! Now I thinks as 'ow that's a bit orff, 'cos I'd mos' right to it, reely. Any'ow, I'd never give a girl o' mine a second-'and bullet!"

Wonderful Bilious Remedy Actually Prevents Attacks

There are two great causes of billiousness—they are constipation and defective liver action.

When Dr. Hamilton's Pills are taken, they not only correct constipated bowels, but act upon the liver as well.

Quite unlike ordinary medicines which purge and give temporary relief, Dr. Hamilton's Pills remove the conditions which cause billiousness, and thus permanent cures are affected. No person who occasionally uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills will ever suffer from the headache, bad stomach or billious complaint. Get a 25c box today.

Life by Night

In some of the great towns of England the darkened streets have led to many curious changes in life by night. Shops are being closed at 5 o'clock, and the London theatres and "movies" have fewer evening performances; churches which cannot afford blinds to screen their windows are giving up their evening services.

But, of course, many people must go out after dark, and a vast amount of traffic is still carried on, so all sorts of curious devices are adopted to make plain the way in the darkened streets. The kerbs of the pavements are whitened, lamps hung low down mark out the bases of street refuges.

The London policeman, one of the most important figures in the streets of the great metropolis, now wears a white armlet so that his signal may be seen in traffic, and to guard him from being run down from the rear he wears a small lantern fixed to his belt at the back.

Nervous & Sleepless

Take 2 Tablets at Bedtime and you will arise feeling Refreshed, Bright & Vigorous.

When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself, and that can only mean weak nerves. It is not natural to be solitary and unsociable, it shows clearly that vitality has become reduced, and the nervous system correspondingly weakened. But take Dr. Cassell's Tablets for such a condition and you will be astonished at the results, astonished at the bright new health you will gain, at the splendid vigour and vitality they will give you.

Mr. Poole, a business man of 60, Infirmary Road, Sheffield, England, says:—"I had lost all confidence in myself, and was actually afraid to meet people. The alertness and activity I had formerly possessed were gone. My digestion was feeble, and sleeplessness was terrible. But when I commenced taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets I soon felt better. Now I am as well and fit as any man of my age."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmodic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

Sole Proprietors.—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 5 cents for postage, etc., to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets
Britain's Greatest Remedy

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED
Highest Prices Paid

Automobile and Tractor Owners

—We have a large stock of—

WONDER OIL

On hand. Avoid Carbon Troubles
and save gasoline by using this oil

SOME SNAPS IN HIGH LACED BOOTS

We can give you these boots at what they would cost wholesale today. About 30 pairs to choose from. Call and See them then compare the price with anything in town or out and we will be sure of a sale.

WHAT ABOUT SPRING SUITS?
Agents for **HOBBERLIN** and **LAILEY-TRIMBLE**

Call and see samples and get prices We are getting many orders now Satisfaction guaranteed

McConkey & Bowey

$10.00 Discount

On disc harrows (either 7 or 8 ft. cut). Within the past week, four men have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure a new disc harrow at a second-hand price, viz: J. I. Lawrence, Joe Lucas, Quinton Dick and Johnny Moyer. I still have seven left to go at this price. Come in if you want one. . . . .

W. B. Walrod

Munson - - - Alberta

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MAIL $1.00 A YEAR

Auction Sale!

Having received instructions from Harry Doll, who is leaving for the front soon, I will offer for sale by public auction at his farm on Sec. 7, Twp. 33, R. 18, four miles south and one mile west of Stonelaw P. O., on

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1916

Beginning at 1:00 p. m. sharp.

1 sorrel gelding, 6 years old, wt. 1500; 1 black gelding, 8 years old, wt. 1450; 1 bay gelding, 4 years old, wt. 1250; 1 brown gelding, 6 years old, wt. 1150; 1 sorrel mare, colt by side, 6 years old, wt. 1550; 1 brown mare, 5 years old, in foal, wt. 1250; 2 two-year old geldings from large Clydesdale stock; 6 head of other good work horses.

MACHINERY—3 sets of work harness; 1 P. & O. sulky plow, stubble and breaker bottom; 1 Massey-Harris disc; 3-section lever harrow; 1 McCormick drill; 1 Baine wagon and box; 1 Deering New Ideal giant mower, practically new; 1 10-ft. Deering rake; hay slide and buck; 4 logging chains; forks, shovels, hoes, stoves, chairs, tables, bedding, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ ——— FREE LUNCH AT NOON ——— ☜

TERMS—$10 and under cash; over that amount time will be given until Dec. 1, 1916, on good joint bankable lien notes. Interest at 8%. No goods to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

HARRY DOLL . . . . . . **OWNER**
P. BATSON, HIGHLAND AUCTIONEER **WM. NODEN, CLERK**

. THE LOCAL ROUNDUP .

Fight or Pay.

Friday is Arbor Day.

Jack Windle and sister, Margaret, returned home from Calgary, Monday evening.

Miss Gladys Buchanan of Hanna, spent a short time in town, Friday, calling on friends.

Corp. Paris of the R. M. W. M. P of Drumheller, was in town Wednesday.

P. J, Tarr and A. J. Riggs expebt to leave on Monday to enlist with the 187th Rattalion.

Cassidy & Muir of Rumsey, have the agency for the new Chevrolet car. See ad in this issue.

Don't overlook the low prices on Lumber at the Pine Tree Lumber Co. You'll save money buying now.

C. A. Lodge arrived in town Tuesday, accompanied by his mother and sister who will spend the summer on the farm north of town.

L. C. Jackson expects to leave tomorrow for Seattle, to attend the convention of the agents of the New York Life Insurance Company.

The MAIL has just received a new shipment of printer's stationery, also writing pads, envelopes, fountain pen ink. etc.

A dance will be held in the Electra theatre on Thursday, May 18th, music by Drumheller orchestra. Everybody come.

The management of the Ideal Pool Hall wishes to inform his patrons that he has just received a car load (?) of soft drinks of all kinds.

Jno. Adair of Lacombe, who came to relieve A. R. Trelford who has enlisted, has also signed up with the 175th of Medicine Hat.

Harry Doll, who resides near Stonelaw, will hold an auction sale on Monday, May 22d, and expects to leave for the front. See ad in this issue.

The executive of the Patriotic Fund wish to thank all those who took part in the concert and others who helped to make the affair a success.

Capt. Boyd, who was badly wounded while with the 10th Battalion at St. Julien, passed through Munson on Friday night enroute for Saskatoon.

Mr. F. W. Buchanan of Hanna, school inspector, paid the village school a visit on Tuesday and was well pleased with the work being done by the teachers here.

Jno. McGillivray, Thos. Ankers, Joy Morton States and Jno. Alex. Macdonald of the Morrin district, have signed up with the 187th Battalion.

A young cyclone swooped up the coulee from Drumheller way on Monday afternoon and left in its wake several broken plate glass store windows which gave it the appearance of a Zepplin raid.

A. Bleriot received word on Monday to report to the Consul at Montreal on the 18th inst, and is making preparations to leave at once. He is a member of the 4th French Territorial army.

J. H. Braseth of Craigmyle, accompanied by L. A. Flett of Delia, passed through town Saturday on his way from Calgary. Mr. Braseth has purchased a dandy Maxwell 5-passenger car and motored up from Cagary.

During the past ten days the recruiting officers for the 175th have received 19 recruits for the batalion. This speaks volumes for the patriotism of this district, taking in consideration that already 75 men have gone from this locality. The complete list of names will be found on the inside page in the honor roll.

Lieut. C. A. Chisnal of the 187th, was in town Tuesday, recruiting for the Central Alberta Battallion. He reports the following men have enlisted: Thos. Smith and Jackson Howard of Rainbow; Oscar Peet, Hand Hills, and Aubrey Bell of Millerfield. There are quite a few of the boys in this district expect to sign on within the next few days.

Mrs. J. B. Mitchell received a letter from her son, Geo. Marr, at the front, thanking most heartily the ladies and especially the children, for their kind gift at Xmas time.

Anyone wishing to make gifts to the Ogden Home will kindly hand same to the Red Cross Guild. These are shipped free and may be sent at any time. Gifts of eggs and butter will be gladly accepted.

Owing to sharp advances, prices of shingles will be $3.35 on and after May 15th. Other items remain the same as advertised. Do your buying while these prices last.
Pine Tree Lumher Co., Ltd.

BORN

MILLER—At Owen Sound, on April 19, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Miller of Munson, Alta., a son, (Ronald McKinley.)

Police Court Notes

Cons. Tivy made investigations of two prairie fires in the Rumsey district and Jno. Carlson was arrainged before Justice Richardson on Wednesday, for starting fire from engine. Two or three sections was burned over with very little damage to property. He pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs.

Julius Sjogren was also charged with having started a fire on the Hudson's Bay land and after hearing three witnesses Justice Richardson adjourned the case for further evidence on both sides.

A wage claim was heard before Justice Giles on Saturday, in which Howard Kennedy made a claim against R. F. Ma c ll for wages amounting to $15.18. Defendant was ordered to pay same together with costs.

Jno. Riley started a prairie fire near the river several days ago and reported to Justice Giles and was fined $5 and costs.

D. McAllister west of Morrin, started a fire and reported it and was fined $5 and costs.

Big Day at Rosedale on Victoria Day

The social club of Rosedale are arranging a lengthy program of sports to be held at that place on May 24th. The program will consist of tug of war, catching the greasy pig, horizontal bar pillow fight, shooting competition, racing athletic events. Good prizef are offered. Don't forget the jitney.

MARKET REPORT

Wheat

No 1 Nor	$ .99
No 2 "	.96
No 3 "	.91
No 4 "	.86
No 5 "	.78
No 6 "	.70
Feed	.63

Red winter wheat 4c under other prices.

Oats—	
No 2 C W	.33
Extra No 1 Feed	.30
No 1 Feed	.29
Flax—	
No 1 C N W	1.48
No 2 C W	1.45
No 3 C W	1.23
Barley—	
No 3	.46
No 4	.40
Feed	.32
Produce—	
Butter, No. 1	.27
Eggs, strictly fresh	.18
Potatoes	1.00

We Print
Butter Wrappers
At the Following prices:

100	$1.00
250	1.75
500	2.50
1000	3.50

Send in your orders

The MUNSON MAIL
Munson - - - Alta.

Chevrolet Car
THE WONDER CAR OF THE YEAR

Four cylinder, twenty-five horse power, storage batteries, self-starter, electric lights that throw a very strong light whether running or standing still. No diminution of light when you come to a mud hole or a bad, rocky hill. A bear-cat when it comes to climbing hills or going through gumbo mud holes. Has three speeds and reverse and will make twenty-five to thirty miles on a gallon of gas. Engine purrs like a contented kitten when she is traveling thirty miles an hour. Has the spring which rides like a hammock and does not break—the Cantilever.

Drop us a line and we will be pleased to give you a demonstration, which will convince you that you cannot afford to buy any other car.

PRICE $750.00

Delivered anywhere between Big Valley and Rosebud

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RUMSEY, - - ALBERTA

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Hail, Fire, Life, and Stock
INSURANCE

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G. C. Duncan - Agent

Fight or Pay
Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund

BAILIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an order issued by Judge Winter of the District Court of Calgary, under a lien agreement given by Sam DesJardine to the Hudson's Bay Co. I have been instructed to sell by Public Auction at the

Queens Hotel, Delia, the entire contents of hotel

. . on . .

SATURD'Y, May 13

Consisting of 33 beds, springs and mattresses, wash stands, dressers, chairs, rugs, toilet sets, dishes, towels, bedding, curtains, bath tubs, bar glasses, parlour set, center tables, roll top desk, oak writing desk, 19 office chairs, crockery, etc.

Sale starts at 10.30 a. m. TERMS CASH

J. L. Carter - - Bailiff